GLOVES.

150 doz. 4-button Real French Kid Gloves, being the well-known brand

Louvre

None genuine unless stamped as above.

The regular price of this Glove is $1.75 per pair. It is not a "JOB." They have just arrived per steamer "Ems," and may be had in all shades of Browns and Tans, as well as Black. Every pair is warranted and fitted to the hand.

PRICE AT THE

BEE HIVE
744 & 176 STATE ST.

85c per Pair.

Only Three Pairs Sold to One Customer.

UNEQUALED VARIETIES OF
MEN'S
Gloves,
Hosiery,
UNDERWEAR,
Handk'fs,
Shirts,
Collars,
Cuffs, &c.,
CAN BE SEEN AT
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

Receiver's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an order entered the 16th day of November, A. D. 1885, in the case general No. 53,336 of the bill of The Kelly Scroll Section Manufacturing Company vs. Edwin S. Skinner and the cross-bill of Edwin S. Skinner vs. The Kelly Scroll Section Manufacturing Company and others, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, wherein said cause is now pending, I will on the tenth (10th) day of December, A. D. 1885, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and upon the premises now occupied by the said The Kelly Scroll Section Manufacturing Company, known as No. 231 Fifth avenue, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the goods, chattels, good-will of business, material and stock on hand, bills receivable, notes, accounts, choses in action, leases, and all property of every kind and nature now owned by or belonging to the said The Kelly Scroll Section Manufacturing Company, and all its right, title, and interest therein and thereto. Such sale is to be for cash, and subject to the approval of said court. A payment of five hundred dollars ($500.00) will be required to be deposited with such bid, the same to be forfeited in case of non-fulfillment of said purchase, after said sale has been approved by the court.

For further particulars inquire of C. F. LOCKHART on the premises, No. 231 Fifth-av., or of the undersigned at No. 80 Madison-st., Chicago.

ROSWELL B. BACON,
Receiver of The Kelly Scroll Section Manufacturing Company.
Dated Chicago, November 27, 1885.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State and Adams-sts.

Furniture, Curtains, Wood Mantels, Tiles, Etc.

TO RENT,
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement, 23 Wabash-av. Possession given now.

JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO.,
40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

To Rent—Offices in the
HOME INSURANCE BUILDING,
Corner of La Salle and Adams-sts. The most complete office building in the world. Absolutely fireproof. Inspection invited.
E. C. WALLER,
Home Insurance Building.

Notice to Saloon Keepers.

The third and last installment of the saloon license, $208.33, becomes due and payable December 1st.

Payment can be made at this office on and after November 27th.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,
City Collector.
City Collector's Office, City Hall, Nov. 25, 1885.

Damaged, Wet,
AND
Burnt Goods
IN OUR
BASEMENT.

THE
SALVAGE
STOCK
OF
Messrs. C. G. Ross & Co.
Monroe-st. Fire.

20,000
Yards Bleached Cotton, slightly burned, at 2½ cts.; worth 5c.

3,000
Boys' Wool Scarfs, slightly burned, at 5c; worth 20c.

2,000
Better Wool Scarfs, slightly burned, at 10c; worth 25c.

5,000
Ladies' Nubias, slightly burned, at 12½c; worth 25c.

3,000
Yds. Crinkled Seersuckers, slightly burned on edges, at 8½c; worth 15c.

2,000
Ladies' Wool Nubias, damaged by water, at 25c; worth 60c.

2,000
Damaged Bed Comforters at 35c; worth 85c.

5,000
Gross Shoe Laces, round and flat, all lengths, choice 10c bunch of 12 dozen.

3,000
Bed Comforters, extra quality, damaged by water, at 65c; worth $1.50.

4,000
Pairs White Bed Blankets, damaged by water, at 50, 59, 98c, $1.19, $1.45, $1.59, $1.79, $1.89, $2.25, $2.45, $2.69, $3.25, $3.69, $3.89, up to $6.79.

Less Than Half Price.

3,000
Gross Lamp Wick, Nos. 1 and 2, at 3c dozen, or 12 yds. for 3c, only slightly soiled.

2,000
Carpenters' Chalk Lines at 1c; worth 25c.

3,000
Pieces Braided Sash Cord, 100 feet long, good for Clothes Lines, at 25c; worth 85c.

8,000
Gross Corset Laces, Fletcher's best, at 2c dozen.

3,000
Lbs. Green's Cotton Batting at 5c lb.; slightly damaged.

15,000
Yds. Plain and Checked Heavy Ducks, damaged by water, at 5c and 8c; worth 15c and 20c.

600
Pairs Horse Blankets, slightly burned, at 35c; worth 75c.

Buying all goods strictly for cash enables us to offer many Cash Bargains unapproachable by any other house.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

Boston Store,
118 and 120 State-st.

OVINGTONS.

We are now opening daily the latest Novelties, specially selected for Wedding & Holiday Gifts, and those who are desirous of securing the choicest pieces will find it to their advantage to make early selections.

Importers
Fine China, Glass,
AND
ORNAMENTS.

145 State Street.

BETHESDA.

The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.
BOTTLED AND IN BULK.
Delivered in any part of the City.
Telephone 87. No. 132 Adams-st.

Men's and Youths' Fall Styles Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

WEBER PIANOS

For upward of thirty years these Superb Instruments have been conspicuously before the public upon the concert stage and in the drawing-room, and have maintained a reputation for Durability that has never been equaled, the workmanship and materials employed in construction being of that superlative excellence that gives to these instruments a time-defying quality unapproached in any other.

Weber Music Hall,
Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.

STYLISH
NECKWEAR
FOR GENTLEMEN.

Our stock embraces Staples and Novelties from best known manufacturers of

London, Paris, and America.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

SAM PAYS THE FREIGHT.

THIS IS OVER THE HEAVENLY ROAD, AND JONES THE EVANGELIST THE MAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—"Jones he pays the freight over the heavenly road" is the way it is quoted in St. Louis. The fame of the phenomenon is rapidly spreading, and the managers of other places of amusement are beginning to protest. First they growled at the cheap exposition, and now it is Sam Jones and his free show.

"I wouldn't mind," said a well-known manager today, "if Sam would only charge a fair price of admission, but the free-show business will ruin all of us. You see, when you get down to bottom facts you'll find that Sam and I are in the same business, with the difference that he is making a cut in prices. He is a strong attraction, and his manager, Mr. Small, ought to know that he can play to good business at big prices."

Sam delivered three sermons in the Centenary Church today, the Music-Hall having been engaged. Theatres, saloons, and hypocrits were unmercifully lashed. He said:

Sometimes a friend comes up to me and says: "Mr. Jones, why do you keep smashing the theatres? Now, there is Joe Jefferson; he is a good man, ain't he?" And I say, "Yes, Joe is a good man, and if you will kill off all the tribe but Joe I'll never say another word against the theatres." Then they say: "Why not advise the good people to go and reform them?" That reminds me of a lot of girls down in a Georgia town where the boys all drink pretty hard, and the girls all decided to marry them and reform them. That was ten years ago. Now there are more poor little whip-poor-will widows down there than you can count.

This morning he took for his text "Whoever is born of God doth not commit sin," and he spoke in a more dignified way than heretofore.

I take this position, and defy Heaven and Hell to deny it, that Christ is able to do all for me. A mere act of pardon that leaves me as I was is not enough. I want to be cleansed of all unrighteousness. If I had only one prayer it would be: "Give me a pure heart." I don't want you to think about the style or manner of the sermon, but go home and think it out yourselves. There is no attitude toward God but a loathing of a sin that is the proper attitude. Some of you are pretty hard to trust with money. If the Lord would draw a check on you, you would let it go to protest and swear you didn't have the money. Another feature of the text is: "Blessed is he to whom the Lord does not impute guilt." I mean when a merchant doesn't put your name on the books he knows you will pay. When a good Christian does wabble a little to one side or the other, the Lord won't let the angel put it down against you, because He says, "I trust him, he will repent." Be so busy working for God that you can't give a minute to the Devil a year. The Lord will bank on you. The Devil tried it with Job, but the Lord said "I can bank on him," and when all the trials fell on him Job simply said, "Blessed be the name of the Lord," and the Lord took Job out to walk with Him and said, "Job, I knew I could trust you." I had an indifferent colored servant girl, and one day my wife said "Go home, I don't want you any more." But the girl stood there and said: "I know I am the poorest servant you ever had, but keep me." If Christ should come down and discharge me I would say on my knees, "Great Christ, I know I am the poorest servant you ever had, but keep me, oh, keep me!"

A telegram was read from Atlanta saying, "Prohibition is carried in Atlanta by 282 majority." [Applause.] Said he:

St. Louis is dead to this cry, but it is the crack of a thundering cannon that will level the saloons of St. Louis. [Applause.]

Pray on and sometime this old city may be redeemed.

I can afford to fail. I can afford to win not a soul to Christ. It would be the greatest burden I ever carried, though. But I tell you, you can't afford to have this revival a failure. It is your city that is going to Hell. It is your churches that are dying by the inch.

I am not here in a sectarian fight. The day of controversy is over.

The idea of a Methodist getting up here preaching infant baptism when the babies are all asleep and the old folks goin' to Hell. The idea of a Baptist preachin' baptism when probably nine-tenths of them would be in a place in ten years where they couldn't get a drop of water. I hate these fellows that are all bound up in the ligaments of and choked to death by their isms. It is so funny that a man is clever about everything but his religion.

There is not a society woman in St. Louis, when she turns out the gas at night, that don't say to herself: "I must get out of society between this and the grave."

I followed a preacher once who turned out thirty of his active members who drank, danced, and attended the theatre.

If a great many of the Christians of this city would violate the laws of the city and State as they do the laws of God they would scarcely escape the chain-gang.

About once every six months the back-door ought to be opened and those who are violating the laws of God ought to be asked to go out, and if they don't go they ought to be picked up and pitched out head foremost. But, you say, that would take the best-paying men out of the church. Suppose it would—it would make no difference.

I despise these entertainments you $100,000 churches get up to help along the church. These little grab-bag shindigs and such things—I despise them.

I tell you it takes more money to run the saloons of this city one week than all the churches a year. Suppose a barkeeper would get up an entertainment to run his saloon and invite the church members; but he wouldn't have to invite 'em—they'd be there. [Laughter.] Think of it. I tell you you are going to theatres with these fellows, and they are going to your prayer-meetings, and you are going all together—thick as bees. There is just one thing more wanted for you all to go to Hell together. And it is coming to that sure.

A LIBERAL LANDSLIDE.

The Most Prominent Followers of Gladstone Going Down Before Their Tory Opponents.

Ruiz Zorilla Starts for Spain, Where It Is Feared He Will Foment Revolution.

Bulgarians Claiming to Have Killed 2,000 of King Milan's Soldiers at Widin.

FRANTIC WITH JOY.

THE SWEEPING COMPLETENESS OF THE TORY VICTORY SOMETHING UNPRECEDENTED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The sweeping completeness of the Conservative victory in Liverpool is enough in itself to upset one's judgment, but the news from Manchester, Salford, Sheffield, and Leeds simply drives people crazy. The Liberals are silent and wrathful, and unite in ascribing the work to Irish home-rule. The defeat of the Rt.-Hon. Hugh C. Childers especially gratifies the Liverpool Tories, while the Irish are waving Mr. Arthur Arnold's scalp at Salford with glee.

SWAMPING THE LIBERALS.

The tidal-wave of Tory victories continues to roll up big Conservative majorities in the boroughs and has already swamped many prominent Liberals who were candidates for re-election. The figures of Tory gains hitherto given in these dispatches are more cautious than those which are displayed on most of the Tory placards. The statements of gains sent by your correspondent have been based wholly on those constituencies which have been unaffected by the Redistribution act. This method of comparison obviously presents the fairest criterion, because in cases where the Parliamentary boundaries have been gerrymandered a comparison between the votes of 1880 and 1885 is a comparison between dissimilar bodies of voters. But the Tories, to magnify their victories, include in their comparisons the new constituencies and those whose representation has been increased by the redistribution.

WHAT THE TORIES GAIN.

On this broad basis of computation the Tories have a total gain of seventy-six seats, the Liberals twenty-two, and the Parnellites three. The Tories therefore claim a net gain of fifty-one seats, while by the other comparison they have gained but twenty-one. This is exclusive of the elections which have been held today. A majority of the boroughs have now voted, and the elections as far as the boroughs are concerned will be virtually finished tomorrow. The reaction in favor of the Tories has been but little checked, as shown by the latest ballotings. It is unwise to predict the general result at present, but if, as there is good reason to expect, the counties elect Tory candidates in the same proportion as the boroughs have done, the Tories will have enough members in the new Parliament to give them a clear majority over the Liberals and Parnellites combined.

LIVELY WORK.

The elections, with their many surprises and sensational incidents, have entailed enormous labor upon the post-office telegraph employés. They are working like slaves all day and night, and are disposing of a phenomenal amount of work in splendid style.

There have been very few complaints regarding the telegraph service, but Mr. Edmond Dwyer Gray, the Nationalist candidate for re-election for Carlow, makes a serious charge against the Irish Post-Office. He says that the Tories are using the facilities of that office to further the interests of their candidates and defeat their opponents.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

He claims to have proof that the postal officials have willfully suppressed or destroyed many of his letters and circulars to Carlow electors, and he proposes to make a formal complaint to Parliament as soon as that body assembles.

THE QUEEN'S INTEREST.

Queen Victoria continues to take a lively interest in the progress of the elections. This afternoon she sent a dispatch to Lord Salisbury summoning him to dine and sleep tonight at Windsor Castle. A special telegraph wire has been transferred to the castle, and Lord Salisbury has directed that all the election returns be promptly transmitted to him for the information of her Majesty.

THE IRISH.

Mr. Michael Davitt has written to his friends in Glasgow begging them and all Irishmen to support certain Radical candidates whom he names despite the inhibition contained in Mr. Parnell's manifesto and his anathema of Radicals generally. Mr. Davitt says that his opinion of the necessity of union between the Irish and British democracy remains unchanged.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The following Parliamentary candidates were elected today:

City of London—R. N. Fowler (Conservative), 12,827 votes, over Hubbard (Liberal), 8,802; S. P. Low (Liberal), 5,817 votes, over W. J. R. Cotton (Conservative), 5,563.

Lambeth (Kennington Division)—R. Gent Davis (Conservative), 3,351 votes, over J. O'Connor Power (Liberal), 2,991.

Mayo—Mr. Prilly, unopposed.

Kerry—Mr. Stack, unopposed.

Meath—Mr. Shell, unopposed.

The Liberals gained in Salisbury. The totals thus far are as follows:

Liberals	91
Conservatives	90
Nationalists	6
Liberal gain	6
Tory gain	27

A SERIOUS RIOT.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 26.—An election riot occurred here today. Several serious conflicts took place between the mob and the police, in which forty-seven persons were injured. Troops were called out to suppress the disturbance. The wounded were taken to the hospital.

THE CHELSEA STRUGGLE.

The Conservatives threaten to petition for a new election in Chelsea on the ground of personal intimidation by Sir Charles Dilke, who was elected there Tuesday.

THE PHILADELPHIA CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The happiest woman in London last evening was doubtless the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The most miserable man was the husband of Princess Louise, who, having left his native heath to contest the new borough bordering on Hampstead Heath, will return to the home of his ancestors with a minority of 675. I saw the Baroness several times yesterday afternoon driving around from poll to poll with her handsome young Philadelphia husband over the very area her celebrated father, Sir Francis Burdett, had represented in the riotous parliamentary days. Her husband, the candidate, had a most anxious look, she a most joyous one, so that it was difficult to believe he was not the senior.

GOT THERE.

Her Ladyship had the pleasure of hearing at 10:30 p. m. from the balcony of a town-hall she herself had built three years ago the proclamation by the returning officer that "her William" was elected by a majority of 2,250. Immediately the "happy pair" drove to their mansion at the corner of Piccadilly and Stratton street, and in its brilliantly-illuminated salons held an impromptu reception in a style recalling the Piccadilly days of Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire.

WOMEN POLITICIANS.

Women have had much to do with the canvassing in these pending elections. The interference of Miss Milner, cousin of the unfortunate Lady Durham, at the hustings in the City of York undoubtedly caused the defeat of her brother, Sir Frederick Milner. An American woman, angry at the service in the shop of Maple & Co., in the Tottenham Court road, a member of which firm was a Conservative candidate, canvassed from house to house against him, and he was beaten by only a few votes. Young and pretty "Primrose Leaguers" canvassed the Marylebone district for Lord Charley Beresford, the young naval hero of Egypt, and he was returned at midnight by a majority of 954. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's New York wife also busied herself with his Liverpool electors, and it goes without saying that Lady Randolph Churchill contributed largely to the comparative success of her husband in Birmingham, and to his victory in the swell West End constituency of Paddington. Even the help given to the struggling Sir Charles Dilke was offset by the hundreds of "town talking" Primrose dames, who repeated from the Chelsea drawing rooms the divorce court scandal and compelled Sir Charles to indignantly say in the speech he made to the electors after his victory: "To the many devices to weaken my hold upon the electors was added that of Conservative women by the hundreds visiting all the houses and repeating lies and tittle-tattle about my alleged private life, much as wasps sting fruit." Even the Queen, driving through Windsor election-day, smiled on the electors, knowing that her candidate was theirs. Evidently when the question of woman suffrage recurs in the coming Parliament much gratitude may flavor the speeches and votes.

VICTORIA'S SON-IN-LAW DEFEATED.

The Conservatives have carried five of the six Manchester divisions. The sugar operatives of East St. George returned Mr. Ritchie, an advocate of countervailing duties. In Hampsted Sir H. Holland (Conservative), who received 2,785 votes, defeated the Marquis of Lorne (Liberal), who received 1,810.

THE RESULTS ELSEWHERE.

The Irish vote in Northeast Manchester enabled Sir James Ferguson (Conservative) to defeat the former Home-Ruler, R.P. Biennerbasset (Liberal).

In Southwest Manchester Lord Frederick Hamilton (Conservative) defeated Jacob Bright (Liberal), the brother of Mr. John Bright.

In East Manchester A. J. Balfour, Conservative, a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, was victorious.

East Finsbury gave J. Bigwood, Conservative, a majority of 29 over Rowlands, the Labor candidate, a protégé of Mr. Bradlaugh.

In East Marylebone Beresford, Conservative, is elected, and great enthusiasm prevails over the result.

In South Kildare Leahy was elected without opposition.

In Rochdale Potter is elected.

In Halifax Shaw and Mansfield are successful.

Sir T. Brassey is returned for Hastings.

In Rotherhithe Hamilton received 5,327 and Pankhurst (Home-Ruler) 2,800.

In Oxford Hall is elected.

In Galway City T. P. O'Connor received 1,335 and Hallett (Tory) 164. O'Connor elects to sit for Liverpool.

GLADSTONE CHAGRINED.

Mr. Gladstone is fearfully chagrined over the result, and has abandoned all hope of more than the barest Liberal majority at best. He has arranged to leave Scotland Saturday, traveling by the night mail in order to avoid awkward demonstrations on the way.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

The latest election returns show that up to the present date 113 Liberals and 109 Tories have been elected.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Daily News*, commenting upon the election returns, says:

We know no reason why the Liberals should be discouraged. The county voters are certain to vote for the givers of the franchise. A further inducement for them to support the Liberal party is their direct interest in the land question. The absence of the Irish vote is of less interest than the loss of the votes of Liberal churchmen. The Liberal majority in Parliament may be small, but there is no reason why the Liberals should be in a minority.

UNHAPPY SPAIN.

RUIZ ZORILLA STARTS FOR HIS NATIVE LAND—A BELIEF THAT HE INTENDS TO FOMENT REBELLION.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Ruiz Zorilla has started for Spain. It is believed his purpose is to foment rebellion.

A MEETING OF CARLISTS.

A number of Carlist chiefs met at Bayonne today and resolved to await orders from Don Carlos. Meanwhile preparations are being made for a Carlist rising in Spain. The French prefects have been ordered to closely watch the Franco-Spanish frontier.

UNREST IN MADRID.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—A petard exploded today under a café in a street adjoining the Puerto del Sol. The windows in the vicinity were shattered and three persons injured. The explosion caused great alarm. Fourteen arrests have been made in connection therewith.

The population is orderly; the first reserve force, consisting of 100,000 men, will probably be summoned to organize the various factions. The troops in Catalonia, Castile, and Biscay will be reinforced.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The members of the Cabinet desire the Queen Regent to summon the Cortes quickly, so that precautionary measures against a revolution may be adopted.

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington discuss the situation in Spain with much interest, and, notwithstanding the reassuring dispatches from Madrid, have apprehensions that the situation is very grave. There are serious doubts whether or not the people of Spain will be satisfied with the long regency of Queen Christina, made necessary by the fact that the baby Queen, Princess Mercedes, is but 5 years old. It is not forgotten that the Salic law was at the foundation of the Carlist insurrection, and that Queen Isabella herself was finally driven from the throne. Another element of danger too, in the situation is the unpopularity of Queen Christina, the Queen Regent, herself. She is a woman of much ability and of high character, but she is an Austrian, and is regarded by the Spaniards as stern, harsh, and unyielding. She does not possess much tact, and she has not succeeded in making a very pleasant popular impression in Spain. The fact that she is a foreigner, that she is a Regent for a child 5 years old, and that child a female, and that her chief Minister will be one of the nearest living friends in the political life of the deposed Queen Isabella, are circumstances which some of those intimately familiar with the present politics of Spain consider unfavorable.

Señor Valera, the Spanish Minister here, received yesterday an official communication from the Government of Señor Canovas announcing the death of the King and informing him that Canovas had tendered his resignation. Señor Valera hoped everything would be peaceable. Señor Segasta, he said, is the leader of the most liberal wing of the Monarchist party.

A local paper tomorrow will print an interview with John W. Foster, ex-United States Minister to Spain, in which he says: "The death of King Alfonso is a calamity to the Spanish nation. It offers encouragement to both Carlists and Republicans to unsettle the Government, and overthrow the reigning family. But I am of the opinion that the Carlists' pretender has a far poorer prospect of success today than he had when Alfonso was proclaimed King eleven years ago, after six years of an interregnum filled by continual changes of Governments and civil strife."

[In August, 1883, there was a powerful military movement in favor of a Spanish Republic at Badajos, where the civil and military authorities at first seemed to have been taken entirely by surprise and overpowered, creating great excitement in Madrid. Part of the garrison remained faithful to Madrid. The Prime Minister and King were both absent. Only four Ministers were in town. The greatest excitement and panic reigned at such unexpected news, which public rumors had much exaggerated, as the officials could find no details. The distance to Badajos from Madrid is eighteen hours by rail. Marshal Campos telegraphed to the nearest garrison in Andalusia and on the frontier of Portugal to surround the rebels, and he sent by fast trains part of the garrison of Madrid under Gen. Blanco. He arrived too late, however. The rebels had fled to Portugal. The movement was partly civilian and partly military, according to the statements of prisoners and documents seized. The rebellion was soon completely crushed. The disbanded insurgents entered Portugal or were captured by civil guards and the royal cavalry. Seldom in Spain has the Government acted so quickly. The rebels in the dead of night seized the fortress, the arsenal, 24,000 muskets, many cannon, and large sums of money. In fact Sunday morning Badajos had awakened to the reality that 900 soldiers, a few half-pay officers, and about fifty civilians had proclaimed a Federal Republic in the name of Señor Ruiz Zorilla. Very few officers of field rank joined the rebels. They mutinied, pillaged, and bolted to the Portuguese frontier. After they had cut the railway line Badajos was quiet. A fortnight previous to that time, at a dinner in Paris, Zorilla declared in an excited manner that he would not return to Spain until a republic had been reinstated there. Since the restoration of Ferdinand, about seventy years ago, there have been over forty revolutions in Spain, and the people have triumphed in eight or nine of them only to be betrayed by those in whom they have trusted or to be cheated out of the fruits of their victory by a military coup d'état. The Spanish Republicans thought their time had come in 1868, when the hated Isabella hastened over the Pyrenees into France. They were then a strong party under Castelar and Figueras, and aided Prim and Olozaga to upset the Bourbon monarchy with the understanding that the republic would be established. But in the provisional government no republicans were allowed to participate, and their demonstrations were put down by the military, the Cortes deciding in favor of a constitutional monarchy, Serrano (who died yesterday) being Regent in the meantime. The Spanish throne was offered to Prince Leopold Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, an act which brought about the Franco-Prussian war, and in 1872 Amadeus, son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accepted the crown, but threw it away in disgust after one year. Then came the Provisional Government under Figueras and Señor Pi of Margall and the proclamation of the Federal Republic in 1873, with the distinguished Castelar as chief executive. Against this Government the whole power of the Church and the Royalists was hurled, and Jan. 2, 1874, came the inevitable coup d'état of Gen. Pavia, another Provisional Government, and then the coup d'état of the veteran Gen. Campos and the Bourbon restoration in the person of the late King Alfonso.]

THE MINISTERIAL PLAN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says that Señor Sagasta, the new Prime Minister, is confident of the support of the Left, and that Dominguez, with the assistance of the Royalists, will defend the monarchy and the regency of Queen Christina, although ex-Queen Isabella is more popular than Christina, who is considered proud and cold.

THE CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—Señor Canovas went to El Pardo again today and presented the resignations of the Cabinet members to the Queen.

Señor Canovas del Castillo has returned from his visit to the Queen, who has summoned Señor Sagasta to form a Cabinet.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 353 to 200, passed a measure giving to French farmers the privilege of selling grain to the Government.

THE PRESS.

All the newspapers here except the Republican and Carlist sheets appeared in mourning today.

The press trusts to the good sense and interest of the people to prevent a revolution.

The German paper express universal sympathy for Spain in the death of the King.

THE LAST HOURS.

Cardinal Benavides heard Alfonso's confession at 7:30 a. m. Wednesday. He administered to him the last sacraments in the presence of Queen Christina, ex-Queen Isabella, and other members of the royal family and several members of the household. The King begged to see his daughters, who were in Madrid at the time. They were telegraphed for, but arrived too late to see their father alive. The King died in the arms of Queen Christina. All present were profoundly affected. The Cardinal and ex-Queen wept and the Infanta Isabel fainted. Queen Caristina subsequently covered the body with flowers and for a long time refused to leave the chamber.

Monday afternoon King Altonso, in spite of the damp weather, accompanied the Duke de Montpensier in a closed carriage part of the distance from El Pardo to Madrid. On returning to El Pardo he complained of feeling unwell and of a difficulty in breathing, which alarmed the attending physician, Dr. Camison. At 11 o'clock Monday night the King had another attack of difficult breathing of the greatest intensity. He was unwilling, however, to alarm the royal family and delayed sending for the Prime Minister until next morning, when the Duke de Sexto arrived. The latter immediately informed the Ministers and the members of the royal family who were in Madrid. Queen Christina, the Infanta Eulalia, the Duke de Montpensier, ex-Queen Isabella, and others hurried to El Pardo, where they found the King sitting in an arm-chair in an exhausted condition but conscious. The King embraced his wife, mother, and sisters, and spoke a few hopeful words to them. Meanwhile the feeling of alarm had spread throughout Madrid, and there was soon an endless succession of carriages passing between the city and El Pardo. The doctors who had been summoned to the King's bedside conferred until late in the afternoon. Alfonso was then able to take a little nourishment. He slept during the night. Early in the morning he had another fit of gasping, followed by still more difficult respiration, which lasted until his death.

THE COURT IN MOURNING.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree ordering the court and civil and military officials to wear deep mourning for the next six months and half-mourning for a further six months.

A MOST AFFECTING SCENE.

Alfonso absolutely refused to allow the doctors to hold a consultation. His mother and wife were obliged to implore him to permit the doctors to attend him, and when they entered the chamber he again and again deprecated their visit, which, he said, would cause alarm at Madrid. Hypodermic injections were made in order to induce sleep. The Queen and Dr. Camison watched by the King's bedside throughout the night.

The scene when the last sacrament was administered was deeply impressive. Tears coursed down the cheeks of all present. When the King expired Christina, who was tearless, with a wail of anguish, cried:

"Alfonso! O, God! he answers not! Alfonso."

Queen Isabella knelt, crying: "Holy Virgin, have mercy."

When the daughters arrived there was a terrible scene of grief on meeting their mother.

THE DEAD KING.

The body of the King is dressed in the uniform of a Captain-General. Upon the breast are Austrian and Spanish crosses. The King's features are thin and have a calm expression, as if in sleep.

CONDOLENCES—THE FUNERAL.

The members of the royal family are continually receiving visits of condolence.

The Primate and the Government have made arrangements for a solemn mass tomorrow morning in the presence of the royal family, after which the body will be borne in state to Madrid. The clergy will meet the remains at the outskirts of the city and the procession will pass through streets lined with troops. The body will lie in state three days in the Hall of Columns, where the body of Queen Mercedes lay. All the noblemen have closed their houses and shops, and the theatres will remain shut until after the funeral. Guns are fired every half-hour. The peasants flock to the palace, murmuring: "Poor Queen!" "Poor children!"

HOPES OF A POSTHUMOUS HEIR.

The Loyalist papers express the deepest sympathy and regret. The hope that a posthumous heir to the throne of Alfonso may be born serves to buoy up business on the bourses.

HE WAS DECEIVED.

It is the popular opinion in Madrid that the King died like a shepherd in the mountains without the aid which might have been given. For two months an elaborate system of deception had been practiced in regard to his physical condition. He ought never to have been allowed to make the tours last summer through the cholera-infected districts.

HIS LAST WISHES.

It is reported that before he died he advised Queen Christina to confide in the Liberals, who would save his children and his country.

THE CAUSES.

BAYONNE, Nov. 26.—Letters received from Madrid attribute the death of King Alfonso to various causes. One says he died of pulmonary phthisis, another of tuberculosis of the intestines, and still another of general anæmia and long-failing health. It is stated that in the midst of his dissipation and extreme depression the King painted his cheeks to give him an artificial appearance of health and that he constantly persisted in disregarding the requests of his physicians that he should remain at his hunting-seat at El Pardo, declaring that there were political reasons for his presence at the Capital.

THE FRENCH SPITE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies refused a motion to adjourn in respect to the memory of King Alfonso on the ground that he would probably have paid such a tribute to the Emperor William.

MOURNING.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The German court goes into three weeks' mourning for King Alfonso.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The announcement of King Alfonso's death is received in this city and throughout the Island of Cuba with every demonstration of sorrow. Business, which was almost at a standstill upon the first report of his serious illness, was completely suspended when the news of his death was received. Signs of mourning are everywhere visible.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The Pope was protoundly grieved by the news of the death of King Alfonso. He telegraphed Queen Christina a message of condolence.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—The members of the imperial family were attending a theatrical performance when the news of King Alfonso's death arrived. They immediately retired, being much affected.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The death of King Alfonso has made a profound impression in all the European Capitals. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Italy will send representatives to attend the funeral.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Spanish Minister here is completely overwhelmed with messages and visits of condolence upon the death of his sovereign.

SLAUGHTERED SERVIANS.

A REPORT THAT 2,000 OF MILAN'S FOLLOWERS WERE KILLED AT WIDIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Bulgarians report that 2,000 Servians were killed at Widin.

HE WANTS TO KEEP THE THRONE.

A dispatch from Belgrade says King Milan denies he will abdicate.

Advices from Sophia say the Servians today sent a second flag of truce to the Bulgarian lines proposing an armistice. The Bulgarians refused to entertain the proposition until the conditions named yesterday are complied with. These conditions were the evacuation of the Widin district by the Servians and the settlement of the amount of war indemnity to be paid by Servia. The onward march of the Bulgarian forces continues.

TRYING TO CHECK PRINCE ALEXANDER.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—The Government has dispatched instructions to its Minister at Belgrade directing him to visit Prince Alexander with the view of dissuading him from an invasion of Servia. The Russian authorities are sending surgeons and medical stores to the aid of the suffering Bulgarians.

TO MEET THE INVADER.

Servia is rapidly enrolling her reserve forces and is sending them to the frontier to meet the Bulgarian forces which are advancing upon Pirot.

SERVIANS RETREATING.

Severe fighting in the neighborhood of Saribrod was reported today and the latest accounts represent the Servians retreating.

ALEXANDER ENTERS SERVIA.

A dispatch from Sophia states that at 4 o'clock the morning of Thursday, the 26th inst., Prince Alexander at the head of 50,000 Bulgarian troops entered Servian territory. Great enthusiasm prevails in the army and throughout Bulgaria.

OBITUARY.

MARSHAL SERRANO OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—Marshal Serrano y Dominguez, Duke de la Torre, the well-known Spanish General, is dead.

[Francisco Serrano y Dominguez, Duke de la Torre, Marshal of Spain, was born at San Fernando, near Cadiz, in 1810, and acquired his military experience in the War of Independence. Devoted to the interests of Queen Christina, he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero in 1843. In 1846 his name was mixed up in a scandal with that of Queen Isabella. He joined the Liberals and in 1854 was exiled for being implicated in a rising at Saragossa, but quickly returned, and was soon in favor again at Court, being Ambassador to Paris, Colonel-General of Artillery, and Captain-General of Madrid. He was a principal actor of the revolution of 1868 and was Regent until Prince Amadeo accepted the Spanish Crown. He has been active in Spanish affairs under Alfonso, but has shown much opposition at times to the King. Nov. 14, 1883, he was gazetted Ambassador to Paris.]

CABLE NOTES.

McGoffy's cotton-mill, at Preston, running 50,000 spindles, was destroyed by fire.

Panama Canal shares fell nine francs at Paris owing to a rumor that M. de Lesseps was dead. The rumor was groundless, De Lesseps being in good health.

The British steamer Aurora, while leaving Hartlepool for Savannah yesterday, struck a rock in the harbor. It foundered within two hours. The crew left the vessel in three boats. The first boat, with nine men, landed safely; the second, with nine men, reached the shore with only six, the three others having been drowned; the third boat, containing seventeen persons, landed safely.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. JEREMIAH W. DWIGHT.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Hon. Jeremiah W. Dwight, a member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, principal owner of the Dwight farm of many thousand acres in Dakota, and proprietor of railway enterprises, died at Dryden today aged 80 years.

JOSEPH DANFORTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—Joseph Danforth, a prominent retired merchant, grandfather-in-law to H. Victor Newcomb, died at midnight, aged 91.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRULY THANKFUL.

Chicago People Were in This Comfortable Frame of Mind Yesterday.

Many of Them Gave Up Business and Went to Church—The Sermons.

The Needy Remembered in a Substantial Way—Happy Waifs—Miscellaneous Services.

Throughout the city Thanksgiving-Day was observed with an earnestness that hinted of the Pilgrim Fathers and Plymouth Rock. The places of business were mostly closed, as were all the public offices. Morning service was held in most of the churches, and the afternoon left free for making a close acquaintance with the National bird or for giving thanks in the theatres or museums, those not devotionally inclined making a holiday of it.

Three Presbyterian congregations—the Third, Ninth, and First Scotch Churches—held a union service in Dr. Kittredge's church, on the corner of Ashland avenue and Monroe street, in the morning, and the large edifice was well filled with Thanksgiving worshipers. The Rev. William T. Meloy, the Rev. E. H. Sawers, Gen. J. B. Leake, and Dr. Kittredge conducted the different portions of the service. The addresses were limited to ten minutes each, the principal feature being the congregational singing of appropriate hymns, led by the choir.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church was well filled with thanksgivers at the 10:45 a. m. service. The Rev. Mr. Wolsey Stryker delivered the sermon. He said one had but to look about and mark the prosperous condition of this great city and its people to find ample cause for giving thanks to the Heavenly Father on the day set apart by the Nation for turning the people's thoughts to that great source from which all blessings flow. The atheist, the agnostic, and the religiously indifferent could see nothing in the day but an occasion for merrymaking.

An elaborate festival service was arranged at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, in which the congregations of the Park Avenue M. E. Church, the People's Church, and the home church members united. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Fawcett, the Hon. C. C. Bonney, and the Rev. Thomas E. Green made brief addresses appropriate to the day, and Mrs. Lanphere and Mrs. May Phœnix Cameron sung solos. The service commenced by the festival Te Deum by Buck, which was admirably rendered by the choir. Mr. Henry Hutchins' cornet obligato in accompaniment to Mrs. Lanphere, and later his performance of Sullivan's "Lost Chord," for the offertory, were features of the service. The singing of the National Anthem by the choir and congregation, with organ and cornet accompaniment, concluded one of the most impressive Thanksgiving services ever held in the church. The edifice was packed to the doors.

St. James' Episcopal Church was well filled with worshipers at the special 10:45 services. The altar and chancel were brightly illuminated and decorated, and two choirs of white-robed acolytes took part in singing the hymns of praise and thanksgiving. The discourse of the day was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert. He called attention to the many blessings that the people of this country had reason to be thankful for, but more especially for the great boon of personal and religious liberty given them under an excellent Government. Of course politics should be studied by the people in order that they might learn how to keep up the Government, but partisan spirit should not be allowed to govern individual voters in local matters, for in a community to adhere to a candidate solely for party reasons, regardless of the candidate's qualifications for office, puts the local government into the hands of unscrupulous wire-pullers and a quasi hereditary family of officeholders. Such a state of affairs is by no means conducive to the welfare of a community.

At St. Clement's Episcopal Church Canon Knowles officiated. At the close of the services holy communion was celebrated. The altar and railings of the chancel were handsomely adorned with flowers and evergreens.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, on Johnson street, near Twelfth, has just been newly painted and decorated throughout, and was reopened for services yesterday morning, the Rev. A. Lechner preaching the Thanksgiving sermon. The full morning service from the prayer-book was read and the rector delivered a short extemporaneous discourse, dwelling upon the special favors the parish should be thankful for, suggested by the beautiful improvements upon the parish church. The church was neatly decorated and the congregation was large.

The Rev. Mr. Griffith conducted the service at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Peoria street and Washington boulevard. The altar was tastefully adorned with flowers, fruit, and wheat, emblematical of the harvest. The congregation was large. A special offering was taken for the aged and infirm clergy. Thanksgiving matins were held at 10 a. m. and full choral celebration with Thanksgiving sermon at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Mr. Griffith in his sermon dwelt upon three things for which the people should be thankful. They were particularly blessed in their beautiful country, excelling in the variety of its climate and productions all other countries on the globe. The country was now enjoying perfect National peace, while the other nations of the earth were either warring or torn by dissensions and by political relations kept on the verge of a great conflict. This peaceful condition gives the people time and inclination to extend the causes of education and religion. The third point made was that in enjoying these things the Author of them must not be forgotten.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr., rector of the Church of the Epiphany on Throop street, preached to a fair congregation. The rector mentioned the various holy days in the year and their particular significance, all joyful days for devout Christians, but overshadowed in importance by the National holy day known as Thanksgiving.

There was a large congregation at the service at Grace Episcopal Church, and the music was most effectively rendered by the surpliced choir of men and boys who for the first time officiated at a morning service, and reflected great credit on the organist and choirmaster, Mr. Cramer. The decorations in the church were pretty and appropriate. The choir, headed by a cross-bearer and the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Locke, and the Rev. Mr. Todd, chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, entered, singing as a processional hymn, "Praise to God, immortal praise." The Venite was sung to a chant by Elvey; the Te Deum, Tours in F, and the Jubilate Deo to a chant by Cooke. The introit hymn was the well-known "America," and the Kyrie was a composition of the organist, Mr. Cramer. The hymn before the sermon, "Praise, O praise our God and King," was rendered as a duet and chorus—Masters Arthur Hoop and Ralph McDermid singing the duet very creditably. The Rev. Dr. Locke preached. During the offertory, which was in aid of infirm clergymen, Mr. Eugene Cowles sang a bass solo, "Jerusalem," by Parker, very effectively, and at the presentation of the alms the doxology was sang. After the benediction had been pronounced by Dr. Locke the choir and clergy left the church, singing as a recessional hymn, "Come, ye thankful people, come."

The Rev. H. G. Jackson found a large audience at Centenary M. E. Church, and discoursed upon the progress of Christianity as a subject of thankfulness and gratitude. Not only was this progress universal, but especially was it observable in the M. E. Church and particularly in the Centenary Church. There were innumerable reasons for the individual members of the church to be filled with gratitude for the blessings showered upon them during the last year. A man could get along very well without being a millionaire, but he must have the comforts of a home, food, and clothing, which are the common blessings and mercies. Special blessings may have come to some in the guise of calamity or affliction followed by joyful reflections. A collection was taken up for the poor.

The Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was well attended in the forenoon, when, after an organ voluntary and carefully-selected Scriptural readings, the Rev. J. T. Brushingham preached an eloquent sermon upon the numerous collective and individual causes of thankfulness which the people of the United States, and particularly the Methodist-Episcopalians, have experienced. Prior to the benediction the entire congregation joined in singing "America."

The New England Congregational and Grace Methodist Societies held union services at the church of the latter. The auditorium was comfortably filled. A collection was taken for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Association. Dr. Arthur Little of the New England Church read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation. Following the reading he preached on the subject: "Some Tokens of an Awakening Public Conscience." He prefaced his sermon by saying that on one occasion as Edmund Burke was about to take the platform to make a speech in one of his Parliamentary campaigns, he learned of the sudden death of his opponent. Too much overcome with emotion to speak at such a time, and with an audience too much overcome to listen, Burke simply said, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." "The sudden death of Vice-President Hendricks," continued Dr. Little, "has well-nigh turned this day of thanksgiving into a day of mourning. It shows visibly and forcibly how great a leveler is Death. It suggests the question, 'Are we prepared to die?'" Continuing, he said that though the times are full of menace, yet the picture had a brighter side. The moral sense of the Nation was not wholly impervious to the calls of conscience. There was a growing responsiveness of the National conscience. This was seen in the cheering indications in the temperance reform—as threadbare a theme as that was. A bright indication was the stand taken by the Roman Catholic Church on the temperance question. The work of the Citizens' League was encouraging. Several other subjects also were cheering.

There was an animated scene in the Chicago Avenue Church in the morning. A dozen wagons were busily engaged in delivering the vast stock of provisions received at Wednesday night's "pound-party." There was enough of good things to fill over 400 baskets, each of which contained a turkey or two chickens, a quantity of fruit and vegetables, a bunch of celery, and a large card with the compliments of the Chicago Avenue Church. A quantity of dry goods and other non-perishable articles was reserved for distribution from time to time among the sick and most needy families. It was estimated that over $1,000 worth of provisions were disbursed, making glad nearly 500 homes in the North Division. Especial care was taken with a view to supplying only deserving families. At 11 o'clock a Thanksgiving service was held in the auditorium, which was comfortably filled. The pastor, the Rev. C. F. Goss, gave a brief talk. He said the feeling of gratitude was one of the highest and most commendable that Christianity could instil. It ought not only to manifest itself in words, but to take on a practical form and appear in good deeds. A general conference meeting followed.

The day was observed in a becoming manner at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where a solemn mass of thanksgiving was offered under the auspices of the various courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the uniformed Knights of St. John. The Foresters to the number of 1,000 occupied seats at either side of the centre aisle, as did also the Knights. The remaining seats were filled with worshipers of the cathedral parish. The solemn mass was sung by the Rev. Father Darcy, assisted by Father Fitz-Simons as deacon, and Father Perry as sub-deacon. The sermon, which was on the subject of the great mercies and kindness of the Almighty to the people of the United States during the last year, was preached by the Rev. Father Agnew.

Solemn high mass was celebrated at half-past 10 in the morning at St. Mary's Cathedral, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, with impressive ceremonies, for the living members of the Union Catholic Library Association. The Rev. Father Sullivan, of Irondale officiated as celebrant, the Rev. L. Mehan of Galena as deacon, and the Rev. A. P. Lonergan as sub-deacon. The music was especially a feature of the occasion, and the auditorium of the church was crowded by an interested congregation. At the close of the mass the Rev. J. P. Roles delivered an eloquent sermon appropriate to the day.

A small congregation was gathered at St. Paul's Universalist Church, where the Rev. J. Coleman Adams spoke about the need of spiritual light. He mentioned the death of Thomas A. Hendricks. "Yesterday," he said, "he was Vice-President. Today he is stripped of the accidents of this world. But he is greater now than he was before, for he is the child of God." Mr. Jones followed with a thanksgiving to the Lord for the good things eaten Thanksgiving-Day. He said: "Let us not look at the turkey as it lies upon the table as something with which to satisfy our hunger or tickle our palates. Let us think of the little children up in Wisconsin who petted and fed it." The Rev. W. H. Ryder followed Mr. Jones. He said that this country would eventually outstrip and beat England, because she was sending her best yeomanry and products here. He said Boston was dead, and grew very enthusiastic over Chicago. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the deaths of Vice-President Hendricks and King Alfonso.

"The American Home," was the theme of the Rev. L. M. Heilman's discourse in Grace English Lutheran Church. The preacher illustrated how easy it is for people in the humblest walks of life in this country to have comforts and even luxuries that are denied to even the moderately wealthy classes in the Old World. The American home can be made happy very easily, but, unfortunately, in the rapidly-growing cities a home, no matter how attractive, is used by the male portion of the family as merely a lodging-place. He advised all young men to get a home as soon as possible and determine to enjoy the comforts of life with that moderation and sobriety that insured a long life of healthfulness and a certainty of enjoying at the end of life that heavenly home which will never pass away.

The cozy chapel of the Seventh Evangelical Church was crowded, it being the second annual Thanksgiving services. After the initial prayer by Mr. T. L. Haines and the regular readings addresses were made by Dr. M. J. Bliem, M. D., Mr. R. H. Esher, and the Rev. W. H. Fouke. The sudden taking off of Vice-President Hendricks, and the various sources of gratitude for mercies experienced during the year, formed the themes of the speakers, who drew practical lessons therefrom.

The First Congregational, St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, and the Union Park Congregational Churches united in a Thanksgiving service at the last-mentioned edifice in the morning, the combined congregations filling the large church. The Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, and Bishop Fallows took part in the services. The quartet choir rendered several anthems and songs, especially selected for the occasion, a special feature of the program being an original hymn of praise by Dr. Noble, set to music by W. O. Perkins.

A special song and choral service was given at the First Baptist Church, the numbers being tastefully rendered by the choir and quartet. The Rev. Dr. Henson preached a pointed sermon to "Grumblers."

Immanuel Baptist Church was crowded to its limit, and some of the aisles filled with chairs, at the Union Thanksgiving services held there. Five congregations, the First and Second Presbyterian, Christ Episcopal, Plymouth, and Trinity Methodist, united with Immanuel Baptist on the occasion. The musical program was somewhat lengthy, Miss Katherine Van Arman of Boston being the soprano attraction. The address was delivered by Dr. Scudder of Plymouth Congregational, his text being "Come before His presence with Thanksgiving." It was largely historical, reviewing the country's National development and progress.

A special service was held at the Temple of K. A. M., corner of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana avenue. The Rev. Dr. Sale delivered an able lecture on the relation of the Jews to American progress and the development of universal humanity.

AMONG THE WAIFS.

The day was observed to the fullest extent at the Home for the Friendless on Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. In the morning religious exercises were held and the services were taken part in by the children with new songs and verse recitations. A very fine dinner was served at noon, just 200 sitting at the table. In the afternoon the boys were taken out driving to Lincoln Park, while the girls played games at home. An entertainment was given in the evening, the recitations bearing generally upon temperance. The gifts received during the day were quite large. The Oak Park public schools sent four wagon loads of eatables, including thirty barrels of vegetables, and nearly 300 cans of corn, tomatoes, and the like.

Sixty white, black, and yellow babies were found at the Foundlings' Home celebrating Thanksgiving-Day in their own peculiar way. Some were in the arms of nurses, some in swings and rockers, others in cribs and cots, but the majority were upon the Turkish rugs on the floor, their infantile toes turned up in thankfulness and glee. Their baby voices crooning and crowing evidenced their satisfaction at the existing state of affairs, and, although they were too young to show a National and inherent predisposition for turkey and plum pudding, their little eyes glanced complacently upon the ubiquitous milk-bottle. The latest arrival was a new-born babe left upon the steps Wednesday night. When inspected by the baby editor of THE TRIBUNE it was enjoying an after-dinner nap in a snow-white, appointed crib, its little thumb reposing placidly in one corner of its mouth while its nurse sat near by her sewing. When children over 2 years of age are left upon the steps they are only kept at the institution one night, and then turned over to the city authorities. Dr. Shipman stated that during the year 221 babies had been received, and eighty had been given to proper persons who wished to adopt them.

"Today," he continued, "there were sent in ten turkeys, twenty chickens, seven barrels of apples, and a few other things. Supplies always come in readily at holiday times, but between the holidays we are sometimes put to straits. We have on hand $150, but by Saturday we shall have used every cent of that."

The Board of Managers, the matron, and the friends of the Newsboys' Home, provided an ample and appetizing dinner for the boys. Seventy of them sat down at 4 o'clock to turkey, with all the adjuncts of a most orthodox Thanksgiving dinner. The mince pies were cut in quarters, instead of sixths, to the infinit satisfaction of those who were to eat them. A number of the Board of Managers looked in on the boys, and a gratifying sight they saw. At 7 o'clock the Sunday-school of the home was entertained by a magic lantern exhibition under the direction of Mr. E. E. Sperry and Mr. E. G. Ogden.

A bounteous dinner, the result of the gifts of the friends of the institution, was served at 1 o'clock at the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum. There was an abundance of everything that goes to make up the traditional Thanksgiving dinner, which received ample justice from each of the 245 children, who looked clean, bright, and happy. There are also forty-eight adults in the institution. During the morning hours the children were busied with songs and recitations in the school-room.

It was a gala day at the Chicago Orphan Asylum, Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-second street—a happy experience to the little ones and a day of self-gratulation to Mrs. H. C. Bigelow, the matron, and the Board of Directors of the institution. The early part of the day was given to simple amusements for the pleasure of the inmates, who, at noon, were gathered in the school-room of the asylum, where singing and the like was the program. At its conclusion dinner was announced, this consisting of oysters, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, apples, oranges, grapes, mince and pumpkin pies, with other edibles. The dinner was followed by the visiting of those within the institution by friends and other pleasant features. The asylum was handsomely remembered by its friends and the day was one of quiet enjoyment and generous hospitality.

BEHIND THE BARS.

The prisoners in the County Jail were given a Thanksgiving dinner of turkey, chicken, turnips, mashed potatoes, celery, cranberry sauce, apples, mince and apple pies, pudding, and two bushels of sweet oranges. Over and above this bill of fare those prisoners who had relatives or friends outside were loaded down with good things from them. They received all the food that came and set away what they could not eat. Many ate too much and made themselves stupid, and a number of lads in the boys' department crowingly told Deputy O'Hara that they had enough "grub" left for supper and breakfast. Six rollicking girls in the female ward peeked through the grated door of their pen and told the reporter that they had had "a splendid dinner—as good as they ever got outside." Mulkowski got extra rations, including tobacco. He ate his dinner with keen relish and begged for cigars. In the afternoon he told a visitor in German that he did not care what the representatives of the law did with him now. He said he had eaten a nice dinner and was happy. Clean-shaven and with glasses on he looked like a German professor. There were no religious services and no tract circulators called during the day.

To the prisoners at the bridewell Thanksgiving-Day brought little token except a Sabbath idleness. The common work of the establishment was suspended, and only the necessary labors of the kitchen and scullery went on as usual. Superintendent Felton was quietly enjoying the morning in the society of his wife and daughters, and the 700 culprits in his charge were under lock and key in their cells. They issued forth at the usual hour of dinner, but the Superintendent does not esteem it appropriate to their position to regale them with roast fowl and cranberry sauce, and the bill of fare was as simple as on other days of rest, differing from the week-day course in little else than the mode of cookery. The larder is furnished with joints of meat of excellent quality, being principally the coarser parts left at some of the best restaurants after the tidbits have been cut away. The inmates of the House of Correction are always pleased at the prospect of a holiday, though at its close they are generally perfectly ready to go to work again. "When they have nothing to do," said Superintendent Felton, "they grumble at their enforced idleness, and when they are employed they murmur at the necessity of labor," resembling in that respect the world outside the bars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Thanksgiving reception" at the Bible Home, No. 100 Warren avenue, was attended by many women from the different churches. Reports of the Bible work under Miss Dryer's leadership were read and showed faithful labor in the care of large industrial schools, in house to house visitation, in shops, mothers' meetings, and in the school held in the jail. During Thanksgiving week and after there will be an opportunity given to all who may wish to send offerings and to learn of the great home missionary work which these faithful laborers are carrying on. Among the women present were Mrs. Prof. Haven, Mrs. Dr. Goodwin, Mrs. George Rogers, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, Dr. Waters, George C. Morgan, J. C. French, C. H. Case, Adams, Goss, C. H. Morse, J. F. Brodie, Dr. Bogue, Mark Ayers, Parsons, Rice, Edward P. Rice, Rounds, Mrs. D. F. Groves, Mrs. Austin Roberts, Mrs. C. K. Harmon, and many others. All of these brought substantial donations, which will be a bountiful aid both to the home and to the known worthy poor who look to the Bible workers for help.

Warden William J. McGarigle reported 545 patients at the County Hospital yesterday. For these people there were cooked for dinner yesterday eighty-five turkeys, twenty-four geese, 100 chickens, 100 ducks, one barrel cranberries, twenty dozen bunches celery, eight sacks potatoes, one dozen tongues, six large hams, thirty dozen eggs, fifty mince pies, fourteen plum puddings, three barrels apples, fifty gallons of coffee, together with 250 loaves of bread, and some roasts. Forty-five of the nurses employed are from the Training School. Probably the most interesting ward in this capital institution is the one over which Miss Cavanaugh presides, her care being the comfort and welfare of twenty-six children whose ages range from 1 year to 12. As a TRIBUNE reporter entered the wing the little ones were saying grace at table, upon which were set out tastily what to children are known as "whacks" of turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, bread, milk, pie, and, for fruit, apples, oranges, and grapes. The daily occupation of these unfortunate and yet very fortunate children is as follows: In the morning the boys sweep and dust; the girls dust and mend clothes; in the afternoon, except clinical days, they sing, relate stories, or listen to fairy tales, the particular favorit this week being in "Anderson's Fairy Tales." In fine weather such as are able to walk are taken out to Douglas Park. The little ones unable to get out of bed plied their knives and forks to good purpose, and appeared grateful for the few extras incidental to a holiday.

The inmates of St. Luke's Hospital were not forgotten by their friends, and at 12:30 to the number of fifty they sat down to an excellent Thanksgiving dinner in which turkeys, fruit, and other delicacies, the gifts of the patrons of the hospital, formed the main feature. The President, Dr. Locke, and other members of the Board of Trustees visited the establishment and saw that all had a good time and Thanksgiving-Day of 1885 was as pleasantly passed as any of its predecessors at St. Luke's.

The ninety-three inmates of Alexian Brothers' Hospital were not forgotten in the general feasting yesterday, an elaborate turkey dinner being furnished to all who were blessed with appetites. For those too ill to leave their beds toothsome delicacies were carefully prepared.

Thanksgiving was appropriately celebrated yesterday at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, located at the corner of Lake avenue and Thirty-fifth street. In addition to the usual religious services prayers were read for the Nation and its rulers. At 2 o'clock the 300 children who find a home in the asylum were regaled with a dinner in which turkeys and confectionery formed a conspicuous part. The fowls were presented by the Rev. Father Waldron of St. John's Church.

FEASTING AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The 1,600 prisoners at the penitentiary were today feasted on the fat of the land. At 9 o'clock this morning the female convicts were brought down from their prison, and, headed by the Deputy Warden, were marched across to the chapel, the Matron bringing up the rear. They were given front seats so that they could not see the faces of the male convicts, who were to be placed directly behind them. A few minutes later the male convicts came marching out from the cell-houses in gangs of 150 and filed into the chapel, which was closely packed. A large number of visitors were present. The chapel was nicely decorated with evergreen, and for over two hours the convicts seemed to forget their misery and their surroundings of stripes and bars. They entered heartily into the enjoyment of the entertainment the Warden had provided for them.

When the convicts were all in their seats Warden McClaughry briefly addressed them, announcing that he had arranged to give them as pleasant a holiday as possible for him to give. He complimented the convicts on their good behavior during the year.

The Warden referred in a feeling manner to the sudden death of Vice-President Hendricks, the news of which had just been received. A look of surprise came into the faces of the men.

The program opened with "The Governor's March," rendered by a convict orchestra of eight pieces. The chaplain read a chapter from the Bible, and the Rev. Pooley of Joliet gave several readings, comic and otherwise, which called forth great applause. The Excelsior Male Quartet, from Chicago, filled in the program with some fine singing a feature of which was "Marching Through Georgia," in which the convicts joined in the chorus, creating a volume of tone that could be heard half a mile from the prison.

About half-way back among the men appeared the broad and smiling face of "Dutchy" O'Keefe, the ballot-box thief. A fellow-convict who sat near "Dutchy," afterwards stated that the news of Vice-President Hendricks' death seemed to greatly affect O'Keefe.

The visitors on the platform scanned the vast audience in vain for a glimpse of Joe Mackin, but Joe did not show up. A good-sized box was received at the prison yesterday from Chicago addressed to Mackin, and when opened was found to contain fruits and other delicacies, which, according to prison regulations, Mackin was not permitted to receive. In the box was also a quantity of cigars. Mackin was allowed to have the cigars, but the other stuff was consigned to the larder of the prison hospital for the use of the sick convicts.

Mackin was asked yesterday how he got along as a stone-cutter and replied that he was progressing first-rate. His hands were getting toughened up and he said he liked to be at work—it was preferable to being locked up with nothing to do, as he had been for months. Mackin put in the day smoking and reading in his cell. He had as yet seen none of his friends as visitors at the prison. The bill of fare for the convicts' Thanksgiving dinner was: Roast turkey with stuffing (it took 1,900 pounds, or over 200 big gobblers to go around), hot rolls, mashed potatoes, Rio coffee with sugar and milk, seventeen barrels of apples, and nearly 4,000 cigars. Every convict was furnished with pencil and paper with the permission to write a letter to his friends.

A GOOD TIME AT CHESTER.

CHESTER, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Thanksgiving-Day at the prison at this place was celebrated, as has been the custom since the establishment of the institution, by a modification of the usual rules and such freedom to the convicts as is consistent with safety and discipline. All work was suspended on contract, and in shops and quarry no gangs were run out except to the boiler-house and kitchens. At 8 o'clock the gong in the cell-house sounded and the different gangs under their respective keepers filed over the bridge and into the chapel, where the exercises were to be held. The windows had been darkened, the jets and electric light brightening the room. At one end a stage with drop-curtain was erected. After the men, about 700 in number, were seated the invited guests, consisting of the friends and families of the officers, were admitted and the large chapel, with a seating capacity of 800, was filled even to standing room. The program, consisting of songs, dances, a short farce, and winding up with the pantomime of "Humpty-Dumpty," was admirably rendered by home talent from the ranks, who for the occasion exchanged the stripes for spangles, clown dresses, hand-me-downs, and the various costumes of the variety stage. In addition to the regular program the 7-year-old daughter of Warden Mitchell delivered a recitation which produced an encore, and some of the members of the Lyon comedy company, who were among the guests, tendered several solos and quartets, which were received with manifestations of delight by the convicts. At the close of the entertainment the men were marched back to the cell-house, but in place of going to their cells they were given an hour in the hall, in which they spent the time in social intercourse, talking over old times with old pals and friends. In the afternoon each convict was allowed to write a letter—this in addition to one a month prescribed by the rules—and given two cigars and allowed to smoke them in his cell. The great treat, however, was the grand Thanksgiving dinner prepared under the supervision of Capt. Jack Hamilton, steward of the convict department. It was splendidly cooked, of the best, and liberal in quantity. The bill of fare for the dinner required 506 chickens baked with dressing, gravy, and giblets, twelve bushels of potatoes, mashed, ten bushels of turnips, thirty gallons of tomatoes, stewed and breaded, and gallons of pickles, two barrels of onions, fifteen bushels of apples, 663 pounds of bread, and, to aid digestion, 1,500 cigars. In the afternoon a dance was given to the female convicts, the partners being furnished from among the officers, of whom, with their families, a number were in attendance. Good music, both orchestral and for the dance, was furnished by a string band made up from among the convicts. The men seemed to enjoy the effort made to let them feel that Thanksgiving was for the unfortunate as well as the more favored, and appreciated it. It has been a red-letter day in the history of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving-Day was observed here in the usual way. The departments and public offices of the District were not open for business, but nearly all the heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, and their assistants spent the day at work on the annual reports.

The President and Miss Cleveland attended the union Thanksgiving services at the Central Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Joseph Kelly of the Fourth Presbyterian Church preached the sermon and feelingly referred to the death of the Vice-President.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—At the Eastern Insane Asylum an extra dinner was served to the patients, and an entertainment will be given for their benefit tonight.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—The day was more generally and fittingly observed here today than usual. Scarcely a church in the city was without special service. The several benevolent societies were busy distributing provisions among the poor, and women connected with the Fruit and Flower Mission provided dinners for the afflicted in the different hospitals. One of the features of the day was the dedication of the new hall of the Central Turn-Verein. A great parade preceded the dedication.

MADE HAPPY AGAIN.

AFTER LIVING APART TWELVE YEARS AN AGED COUPLE ARE REUNITED—A ROMANTIC TALE.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Thanksgiving brought untold happiness to Capt. William Lyttle of this city. For twelve years Capt. Lyttle has been a resident of Keokuk, and part of the time he had charge of one of the locks on the Government canal. Latterly he was connected with the corps of engineers. Before coming to Keokuk Capt. Lyttle was a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., and while there separated from his wife. Today they are reunited. The wife arrived from Huron, Dak., on the morning train, and was taken to the home already furnished for her reception.

This has been a romantic history. Capt. Lyttle is past 55 and his wife is five years younger. In youth they became engaged, but her parents objected. She was sentto an adjoining county temporarily with the intention of ultimately having her reside in Kentucky to prevent the consummation of the marriage. But the Captain was soon on the scene of action, and was not long in securing the consent of the young lady to an immediate union. They started over the country in a wagon in the direction of the county seat, and, having provided themselves with the required legal documents, were joined in wedlock by a rural minister. This was in 1843. Subsequently they located in Fort Wayne, and several children were born to them, five of whom are grown. Twelve years ago differences arose, and the husband left home. Mrs. Lyttle took up her residence in Huron, Dak., with a married daughter, and six weeks ago Capt. Lyttle concluded to effect a reconciliation if possible, and he addressed his wife a letter. After a few days he received a favorable reply.

In the meantime he had fitted up a home on Blondeau street for the reception of his wife, who arrived today.

A CONVICT'S THANKSGIVING.

HE CELEBRATES THE DAY OF DAYS BY PUTTING HIMSELF OUTSIDE THE COLD GRAY WALLS OF JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Daniel McAllister, a life-convict sent from Mason County in 1876 for murder, escaped from the penitentiary this evening. He was employed as an engineer in one of the boiler-houses, and a few moments before being relieved for the night succeeded in making his way to the east gate unobserved, where he lowered himself to the ground outside the prison wall by means of a coil of wire.

[He was a fourth-termer, first being received in the Joliet prison in 1859, sentenced to one year from Cook County for burglary. He returned from the same county in 1860 for larceny for one year, and again returning from La Salle County in 1866 for the crime of robbery. He is a sharp, shrewd Irishman, quite bald, of medium hight, about 50 years of age, and had gained his position of trust as an engineer by good conduct during the last ten years. Although his absence was discovered within a few minutes and every effort put forth for his recapture no trace of him has yet been discovered. A reward of $50 is offered for his recapture.]

Salvation Oil, the cheapest and best pain cure on earth. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

MR. HENDRICKS' FUNERAL.

It Will Take Place at Indianapolis Tuesday Next from St. Paul's Church.

The President and Cabinet Will Attend, with Many Senators and Representatives.

Preparations on an Extensive Scale for the Sad Event—The Question of Succession.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE INTERMENT TO TAKE PLACE NEXT TUESDAY—INDIANAPOLIS TO BE THRONGED WITH PROMINENT PEOPLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The indications all are that the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks next Tuesday will be the grandest affair of the kind ever seen in the West, excepting President Garfield's obsequies—not in the features of display, for they may be comparatively meagre, but in the gathering of eminent men. In this respect it will doubtless be unique in the history of the West.

Mrs. Hendricks passed the night in restless sleep, anodynes having been administered by the physicians, but this morning she was perfectly calm and collected, and saw a number of persons. Callers were very numerous, and in front of the house there was a curious crowd.

Maj. Kress of the Arsenal received a dispatch from the War Department, directing him to detail any number of men that were necessary to go on guard at the house, and all day an infantryman in regulation uniform has been pacing up and down in front of the entrance. Mr. S. W. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, and their sons received the visitors who called, and the parlors have been filled with women all day, but Mrs. Hendricks saw but few of them.

THE REMAINS EMBALMED.

Early this morning the remains of Mr. Hendricks were embalmed by Undertaker Kregio and his assistants, and in deference to Mrs. Hendricks' wishes it was decided not to have a post-mortem examination, as she was satisfied that death was the result of paralysis of the heart. She indicated to the funeral director what her preferences were in regard to the casket and appointments of the funeral, but the general charge of this will be intrusted to Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday of the United States Senate. It is thought that he will arrive here tomorrow or Saturday at the latest.

Mr. Canaday has engaged all the parlors and eighteen rooms at the Denison House for the Washington party. It will arrive Monday.

PREPARING FOR A STATUE.

The following dispatch was received today from Potter Palmer and Willis Howe of Chicago:

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—R. H. Parks, the great sculptor from Italy, is in Chicago. He has lately erected the Washington Monument in Milwaukee. He will go to Indianapolis and take a cast of Mr. Hendricks' head if the family will permit him to do so. Please see the family at once and telegraph as soon as you can. It is often done, and will not in any way injure or deface the remains; and in case at any time they should want a statue or bust it will be very necessary to have the cast.

The necessary permission was immediately secured from Mrs. Hendricks and the arrival of Mr. Parks is anticipated on the first trgin.

A DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE.

Early this morning the Hon. W. H. English received a dispatch from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for information about the time and place of Mr. Hendricks' funeral. An answer was not returned immediately, as the arrangements had not been made. At Mrs. Hendricks' suggestion a number of prominent men—personal and political friends—were called in to consult over the matter. A committee consisting of Senator Harrison, W. H. English, and Chief-Justice Niblack of the Supreme Court was appointed to take general charge of the arrangements for the funeral and public meetings.

The committee met this evening and appointed the necessary sub-committees to perfect all the arrangements.

SENATOR HARRISON.

Senator Benjamin Harrison called the meeting to order and on his motion the Hon. W. H. English was chosen President. On taking the chair Mr. English said:

You all know the object of this meeting. The event which has called us together is of that sad, unexpected, and overwhelming character that excites feelings difficult to express, and makes silence probably more appropriate than many words. I shall therefore say but very little in assuming the duties you have assigned to me. I have known our deceased friend and fellow-citizen, Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States, nearly all my life. We were at the same college over forty years ago. I was with him in the convention of 1850, which framed the present Constitution of Indiana. I was with him at the reunion of the surviving members of that body in this city only last month—a meeting in which he took the greatest possible interest—and I know that matters connected with that event were in his thoughts up to the last hours of his life. When we were together at that memorial reunion last month, realizing that only thirty-five were living out of the 150 composing that body, and that the rest must speedily follow, I said in my address to the survivors: "Who will be the next to go, who the last to survive?"

Little did either of us think then that his death would so soon answer the first part of that question.

I joined him again in the Thirty-third Congress about a third of a century ago, and now that he is called away I am the only survivor of the Senators and Representatives then in Congress from Indiana; but it is possible there may be one other now living in a distant State. I knew his father very well, also his uncle, Gov. William Hendricks, who was in many respects like the late Vice-President. I have been a neighbor of Thomas A. Hendricks a great many years, and I may say intimate with him socially and politically. He was a good citizen, kind neighbor, prudent and able statesman, an honest man trying to do his full duty in his day and generation, and he deserves every mark of respect and esteem that it is possible for his countrymen to render to his memory.

It was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen, with Senator Harrison as Chairman, to receive the President and other distinguished men who will be here to attend the funeral; and a general committee of thirty was appointed to attend to all the details of the funeral and do everything in their power to have the memorial services attended with all the marks of respect and esteem which Mr. Hendricks' fellow-citizens desire to pay him. Of this committee the Hon. Oscar B. Hord, a law partner of the deceased, was appointed Chairman, and it was divided into the necessary sub-committees.

IN DETAIL.

The funeral will take place at noon Tuesday, the procession leaving gthe house at 11:45 o'clock for the church in the following order:

Police.
Military companies.
Civic societies.
The President, members of the Cabinet, and United States Senators.
Pall-bearers.
The hearse.
Family carriages.
State, county, and city officers, and citizens.

The body will be placed in the casket Saturday morning. It is of cedar, covered with black velvet, and lined with white satin, with silver trimmings.

THE FINAL RESTING-PLACE.

After the funeral the body will be placed in a marble vault at Crownhill Cemetery, north of the city, near Mr. Hendricks' private lot, elevated above the common level, and in the centre of which is a granit column forty-five feet high, plain and uncarved, except the simple inscription "Thomas A. Hendricks" near the bottom of the shaft. Here his son—his only child—is buried.

A PEACEFUL FACE.

The body lay in the parlor chamber up-stairs, and few were allowed to see it. The embalming process to which it was subjected this morning had been successfully accomplished, and on the face there was a look of contentment and freedom from care. The features were wonderfully natural and unmarred by a suggestion of ghastliness.

There was no pretentious display of mourning about the premises—only a few folds of crape on the front door above the bell. Just a block away the State House, with a large flag at half-mast, and all the exterior draped in mourning, stood out in bold relief, but all the offices were closed and the public business for the time was suspended.

CALLERS.

Among the callers at the residence today were Gov. Gray, the State officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and committees appointed by the various legal and fraternal organizations.

TO LIE IN STATE.

The body will remain at the residence until Sunday noon, when it will be removed to the court-house to lie in state until Monday evening.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET WILL ATTEND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—It is announced at the White House tonight that the President and all the members of his Cabinet will attend the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks. It has been gravely suggested whether, under existing conditions as to the Presidential succession, it is wise for the President to expose himself to the hazards of a railroad journey. Some of the leading Democrats are quite unwilling that he should go. Secretary Lamont said tonight that the President had definitly decided to go.

SENATE AND HOUSE ACTION.

About twenty Senators assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, upon invitation of Senator Edmunds, in the Judiciary Committee room of the Senate to select a committee to represent the Senate at the funeral of the Vice-President, and selected the following committee: Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Harris, Allison, Voorhees, Pugh, Cullom, Gibson, Conger, Blair, Dawes, Camden, and Vest. Most of the Senators named were at the meeting, and in addition there were present: Senators Logan, Morrill, Waltham, Dolph, Van Wyck, Morgan, Jones of Arkansas, Berry, Cockerell, and Ransom. There were expressions of sorrow on all hands, but, in view of the near approach of the meeting of the Senate, no formal or eulogistic speeches were made. The Chairman of the meeting, Senator Edmunds, and Sergeant-at-Aams Canady were authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the transportation and entertainment of the committee. In addition, the Senators generally have been privately invited to attend.

There was also a meeting of about twenty-five members of the House in the Speaker's room, at which the Clerk of the House was authorized to request the attendance at the funeral of the following members as representavies of the House: Carlisle, Randall, Hiscock, Long, Phelps, Hepburn, Browne, Bynam, Morrison, Holman, Herbert, Blunt, Barbour, Hewitt, Geddes. Gen. Clark notified by telegraph those of the gentlemen named not in the city of their selection and requested their attendance.

THE CASKET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Stein Manufacturing Company of this city, which fprnished the casket in which the remains of Gen. Grant were interred, received a dispatch from Indianapolis this evening ordering a casket for the remains of the late Vice-President.

THE QUESTION OF SUCCESSION.

A POPULAR BELIEF THAT GEN. LOGAN WILL BE CHOSEN TO PRESIDE OVER THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A leading Republican Senator, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency pro tempore of the Senate, made a statement tonight which doubtless accurately reflects the sentiment of most of the Western Senators. He said: "There will be no formal consideration of that subject until more of the Senators are here, and until the caucus, which will probably be held a week from tomorrow. The opinion now is that Mr. Edmunds will not be chosen; that the Vice-Presidency will go west of the Allegheny Mountains; and that the man whom the Republicans nominated to be Vice-President, John A. Logan, will be made the President of the Senate. Democratic Senators speak very kindly of Gen. Logan. From an informal conference which the Democratic Senators have had it is understood that they will not present a candidate. It is not known whether Gen. Logan would accept the place. He certainly is not a candidate for it.

"The Democrats are much chagrined at the policy of the House last winter in refusing to pass the bill which gave the succession, in the event of the death of the Vice-President, to the Secretary of State. Had that bill passed—and it would have been a law but for Democratic opposition—Mr. Bayard would now be in the line of succession to Grover Cleveland, and not the Republican Senator who may be chosen President pro tempore of the Senate."

JUDGE THURMAN'S VIEWS.

Ex-Senator Thurman was asked for information concerning the succession, and as to who would succeed to the Presidency in case of the death of Mr. Cleveland. He was averse to entering into a discussion of the matter. He had long been personally intimate with Mr. Hendricks, who was, he said, one of the most agreeable and amiable men in the world, and also one of the most pleasing and effective of public speakers. His death is regarded as a great misfortune by Mr. Thurman. "The theory of the Senate," said he, "is that it is a perpetual body. Neither is there a time when there is not a House of Representatives."

FROM OTHER POINTS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Republicans here are almost unanimous in favor of John A. Logan of Illinois for President of the Senate, and not a few Democrats would likewise wish to see him fill that chair. They honor him for the manly course pursued in the late campaign and for the gallant fight last spring in the Legislature, but they fear his power.

PROCLAMATIONS.

GOV. GRAY EXPRESSES THE GRIEF OF INDIANA AT THE LOSS OF ONE OF HER LEADING CITIZENS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—Gov. Gray today issued the subjoined proclamation:

Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. His age was 66 years 1 month and 18 days. The people of the State and Nation are bowed down in sorrow and grief at the terrible loss and calamity that have befallen them. In the morning of the day he is with his friends and acquaintances enjoying with his fellow-men the blessings of life; in the evening of the day he is removed from amongst us without a moment's warning by Him who doeth all things well.

A long, busy, and eventful life has just closed; but the record he has bequeathed to his country will live as long as the history of our country is preserved. His private character was above reproach, and his many virtues will be emulated, his goodness of heart admired, and his numerous deeds of charity and kindness remembered with profound gratitude. To see him was to admire him; to meet him was to respect him; and to know him was to love and honor him. His public services were not less patriotic than his private virtues were conspicuous. The former are monuments to his wisdom and lofty statesmanship; and while our free institutions are perpetuated they will remain as stars in the firmament of our Republic. His energy, industry, and ability have left their impression on the executive departments of the Government, were asserted in the halls of legislation, and, as a lawyer of eminent standing, are recorded in the annals of our jurisprudence.

His life illustrates the possibilities of an American citizen. Meriting and receiving the confidence of his fellow-citizens, he served at an early age one term as a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly of this State. He was a member of Congress two terms, Commissioner of the General Land-Office, United States Senator, Governor of this State, and finally elected in 1884 to the second highest office in the gift of the people. A life so exemplary and full of devotion to the demands of his country brings forth universal commendation.

While we deplore our loss as a Nation and a State, let us remember with hearts of fullest sympathy the suffering of the family and friends in their sore bereavement.

The distinguished dead will lie in state in the corridor of the Marion County Court-House from Sunday noon next until the following Monday afternoon.

Therefore I, Isaac P. Gray, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby issue this proclamation requesting that at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the 1st day of December, 1885, the day set apart for the funeral of the distinguished dead, all citizens meet in their usual places of worship and public assemblage and there engage in such services as may to them seem appropriate to the solemn occasion; the flags on all public buildings of the State to be displayed at half-mast, and all places of business to be closed from said hour until the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and I recommend that all public buildings of the State be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days from this date, and that during the day aforesaid all such buildings be closed and that all public business be suspended, to the end that the people may have and enjoy the fullest opportunity to do honor to the departed statesman and make such recognition of his public and private virtues as may to them seem best and most consistent.

The Adjutant-General will prepare and have issued all necessary orders to the various military organizations to meet at their respective armories for appropriate military honors to be made during the day.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the State at the City of Indianapolis. this 26th day of November, A. D. 1885, and in the sixty-ninth year of the State, and in the 110th year of the independence of the United States. ISAAC P. GRAY.
By the Governor: WILLIAM R. MYERS, Secretary of State.

THE MAYOR OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The Mayor issued the following proclamation:

The community has been greatly shocked at the sudden and unexpected death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, which sad event occurred at his home in this city the evening of the 25th inst. The funeral has been fixed for Tuesday, the 1st prox., at which time it is ordered that the several city offices be closed to the transaction of all ordinary business out of respect for our distinguished fellow-citizen; and our citizens are hereby requested to refrain, so far as possible, from pursuing their ordinary vocations during the hours of said day occupied by the funeral services, that they may unite in paying appropriate tribute to one so honored in civil and political life. JOHN L. MCMASTER, Mayor.

GOV. HOADLY.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Gov. Hoadly today issued the following proclamation on the death of Vice-President Hendricks:

To the People of Ohio: Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died at Indianapolis, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1885. His memory will be cherished not merely by reason of the high station he filled at the time of his death, but because of his long, faithful, and wise public service. To us his loss is special, for, although he removed from Ohio, his native State, while yet a child, he was often in our midst, and had become the trusted counselor and familiar friend of many citizens in the State. A sweet temper, engaging manners, and a wide scope of intellectual vision imparted a judicial tone to his public debates, so that he was enabled to engaged in party conflicts without that acerbity and bitterness which engender hostility and leave painful memories. In honor of his memory the State-House will be draped in mourning, the flags upon all public buildings displayed at half-mast, and the National Guard will wear the usual insignia of sorrow for the customary period; and it is recommended that all public offices be closed upon the day of the funeral, and that full expression be given to the general grief.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—Gov. Pattison, as Commander-in-Chief of the State militia, today issued an official order directing that in respect to the memory of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks the flag at the State Arsenal and those of the National Guard armories be displayed at half-staff the day of the funeral, and that regimental colors be draped and officers wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days from date.

PERSONAL CONDOLENCES.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY WITH MRS. T. A. FROM HUNDREDS OF PROMINENT MEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—Messages of condolence were received this morning from hundreds of prominent men all over the country, among which were the following:

GREYSTONE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—*Mrs. T. A. Hendricks:* I am inexpressibly shocked by the surprising and painful intelligence of the sudden closing of the career of your husband. He has fallen with the honors thick upon him and in the acme of his popular esteem. In your personal bereavement I deeply sympathise, while in common with the whole country I deplore the loss of Mr. Hendricks as a public calamity. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 26—*Mrs. Hendricks:* Accept for Mrs. Davis and myself our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your greatest sorrow and deepest bereavement. DAVID DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The sympathy of Mrs. Springer and myself is extended on this your great bereavement and the Nation's irreparable loss. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The Japanese Minister, Kikui, sends his very sincere sympathy to Mrs. Hendricks in her bereavement and his deep sorrow at the death of the Vice-President, for whom he entertained the highest personal respect and regard.

Among the many telegrams of condolence that came this afternoon were the following:

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—*Mrs. T. A. Hendricks:* You have the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. Hewitt and myself in your great sorrow. I regret deeply that I am not able to attend the funeral. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 26.—*Mrs. T. A. Hendricks:* I beg to offer you my sincere condolence and sympathy. A committee of Senators will come on to the funeral. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—*Mrs. T. A. Hendricks:* One who is suffering just as you are sends you her tenderest sympathy. MRS. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Other similar messages were received from Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, Congressmen Ward, Kleiner, and Cobb of Indiana, John F. Agnew of New York, S. Corning Judd of Chicago, and many others.

POPULAR SORROW.

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—APPROPRIATE REFERENCES TO THE DEATH IN THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—The flags on all the public buildings here are at half-mast this morning, and forces of men are engaged in putting up the various insignia of mourning out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks. In several of the city churches today the Thanksgiving services were turned into memorial services, and Bishop Knickerbocker of the Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Hendricks belonged, abandoned his services altogether.

BISHOP KNICKERBOCKER'S TRIBUTE.

The union Thanksgiving services of the Episcopal churches appointed to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, of which Mr. Hendricks was Senior Warden, were dismissed by the rector, Dean Jenckes, without notice to Bishop Knickerbocker, who was to preach the sermon. This action of the Rev. Mr. Jenckes greatly displeased the Bishop, who told him the services should have been held and they could have been made a memorial occasion befitting the day. In anticipation that this would be done he had prepared a tribute to the memory of the dead with which to introduce his sermon. It was as follows:

Dear brethren, we gather in God's house on this, our National Thanksgiving day, as mourners. The whole Nation mourns one of the great ones of the land. The Vice-President, Indiana's honored and favorit son, has fallen suddenly. In a moment, in almost the twinkling of an eye, yesterday evening the silver cord was snapped asunder, and Thomas A. Hendricks, the honored citizen of Indianapolis and Indiana, the upright statesman, the Christian man, is ushered into the presence of his Maker. This day of thanksgiving and joy becomes to us thereby a day of sorrow. We recognized in this distinguished citizen a beloved member of our own household of faith, one who loved her holy services, and whose time and means were at her service, and whom the church delighted to honor. With the Nation, the church mourns his departure, and bows in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well. He has been cut off in the midst of his honors and usefulness, beloved and honored by the whole Nation. In the midst of our sorrow for his loss we give God thanks today for all that was pure, and modest, and lowly, and of good report in his life. We will cherish his virtues in loving remembrance, and this, our Thanksgiving day, we offer our thanks to Almighty God with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity. We give Him hearty thanks for the good example of our brother who, having finished his course of faith, does now rest from his labors. Our hearts go out with sympathy to yonder desolated home and to the widow so sadly bereaved. May God our Father, support and comfort her with His grace in this, her time of sore trial and adversity, and may we all, my brethren, as we enter upon the advent season, hear in this sudden visitation the call of our God to be up and doing in His service, and to be prepared and watching for His coming whether it be in the first or second watch. Yea, in an hour ye think not of the Son of Man cometh like a thief in the night when we may be least expecting Him.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—At the close of union Thanksgiving services held by all the churches here today, the Rev. Robert McCune, Republican, in behalf of the city clergy, paid a feeling and beautiful tribute to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks, dwelling upon his abilities and purity of life, both public and private. The revenue office, post-office, and other buildings are heavily draped, and flags are flying at half-mast all over the city. Republicans and Democrats alike are cast down in sorrow over the demise of Indiana's most illustrious son.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 26.—[Special]—At a public meeting held here today to take action on the death of the Vice-President the following resolutions were adopted:

The Nation today mourns the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, and the citizens of Shelby County, who have known him from his boyhood, and among whom he won his first professional and political laurels, who have watched with pride his professional and political career, feel more keenly than all others the sudden shock occasioned by the death of our distinguished fellow-townsman. The people of Shelby County have always held Mr. Hendricks in high esteem as a lawyer, citizen and official, because of his morality, integrity, and fidelity to every personal, profession-

al, and official relation in life. The people of Shelby County have always entertained the greatest affection for Mr. Hendricks, which was cordially reciprocated, and he has always taken an active interest in the people and the things pertaining to the growth and development of the county, feeling that her people were nearer and dearer to him than all others, and he always felt a pride in his old home and the fidelity and affection of our citizens to himself. Hence, Shelby County today mourns with the Nation and his afflicted wife on the occasion of the sudden death of our neighbor and friend.

Resolved, That the citizens of Shelby County tender to the country their sympathy in the loss of an able, honest, and upright official; and to his devoted wife, to whose counsel and wisdom her distinguished husband was much indebted for his success in life, we tender our cordial sympathy in the saddest hour of her life.

A committee of seven old friends of Mr. Hendricks were appointed to convey said resolutions to Mrs. Hendricks.

ILLINOIS.

ANNA, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Regardless of party bias there is a genuine expression of sorrow by all people here over the news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The flags here fly at half-mast and great respect is paid to the memory of the dead Vice-President.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—At the union Thanksgiving services the death of Vice-President Hendricks was remembered in prayer, and a number of buildings and offices were draped in respect to him.

EUREKA, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The post-office and other buildings were appropriately draped in mourning today.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Flags on the public buildings are hung at half-mast.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks was received here last evening with sadness and produced a profound sensation, although it was not generally known until the arrival of the Chicago papers this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—In response to the call of Mayor Garland, a number of prominent citizens assembled at the Leland Hotel at 10 a. m. for the purpose of determining on what action shall be taken in view of the death of Vice-President Hendricks. The meeting was presided over by Judge S. H. Treat and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a program: The Hon. D. T. Littler, Mayor Garland, Gen. McClernand, Judge B. S. Edwards, Maj. Wilson, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and Col. John Williams, to which, by vote of the meeting, Judge Treat was added. The committee will report to a general meeting of citizens tomorrow evening.

THROUGHOUT THE NORTHWEST.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The business portion of the city is draped in mourning and the signal service flags are at half-mast.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The fire and church bells were tolled during last night, and, by order of the Mayor, today flags on public buildings have been flying at half-mast and many of them draped. At the various church services today appropriate reference was made to Mr. Hendricks' death.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. P. Tenbroeck, rector of Christ Church, this city, formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, delivered an eloquent Thanksgiving sermon today, in which he took occasion to eulogize Vice-President Hendricks, who during the Rev. Mr. Tenbroeck's pastorate was First Warden of that parish. At the same hour the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, late pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, delivered a sermon in which he made an eloquent reference to the deceased, who in pioneer days was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, of which the speaker was pastor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—No action has yet been taken by Milwaukee Democrats respecting the suggested mass-meeting for the purpose of taking befitting action of respect to the departed Vice-President. In every part of the city flags are today floating at half-mast, and an occasional display of mourning drapery is to be seen upon business houses and private residences.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Flags are at half-mast on all public and a good many private buildings in respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks. Public action is to be taken by the City Council and other organized bodies.

THE CAPITAL IN MOURNING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The work of draping the various public buildings with mourning emblems was begun today, but on account of the holiday and the stores all being closed, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining the mourning goods, very little progress was made.

The draping of the White House interior, and State, War, and Navy Department buildings is nearly completed. The flags all over the city floated at half-mast all day.

IN OTHER CITIES.

At the Treasury Department telegrams poured in all day from the custodians of public buildings throughout the country asking to be authorized to drape the buildings under their charge with emblems of mourning. Telegraphic authorization to do so was sent in about sixty cases.

ELSEWHERE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—Flags throughout the city and on the shipping in the harbor were placed at half-mast.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Flags upon the public buildings and upon the shipping in the harbor generally are flying at half-mast as a mark of respect to Vice-President Hendricks.

WINCHESTER, Va., Nov. 26.—Universal sorrow pervades this community over the death of Vice-President Hendricks.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26.—At the Thanksgiving services at St. John's Episcopal Church today the rector, the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, in the course of his remarks said it was a cause for thankfulness that the country could furnish for public life such a man as Thomas A. Hendricks, who, while high in station, was an humble Christian. Dr. Stringfellow was for years rector of the church in Indianapolis of which Mr. Hendricks was senior warden.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 26.—The American citizens of Montreal will send a floral tribute to be placed on the coffin of Vice-President Hendricks. The American flag was flying at half-mast from several buildings here today.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—In most of the churches in which religious services were held reference was made to the death of the Vice-President. In this city flags everywhere floated at half-mast.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 26.—The Federal buildings in this city are draped in crape as a mark of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks. The National and State flags are displayed at half-mast on the Capitol and city-hall. All public buildings are closed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—At the opening prayer in the National Cattle and Horse-Growers' Convention today the Rev. S. W. Marston made touching reference to the death of Vice-President Hendricks, and resolutions were then adopted and ordered telegraphed to Mrs. Hendricks expressive of the deep sorrow of the association over the sad event.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—Aside from half-masted flags on the steamboats at the river-front and at different points in the city there has been no public manifestation here in connection with the death of Vice-President Hendricks. Mayor Frances will tomorrow call a public meeting for Saturday afternoon for the purpose of arranging some appropriate demonstration in recognition of the sad event. The Mayor will also appoint a delegation of representative citizens to attend the funeral. Most of the ministers in their Thanksgiving sermons referred to the death and to the man in appropriate terms.

FROM ABROAD.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The American residents of this city held a Thanksgiving entertainment at the Imperial Hotel this evening. The fête was attended by two hundred guests. Mr. Raine, who presided, regretted the absence of Minister Pendleton, which he explained was in respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks.

Before the close of the entertainment a dispatch was prepared and cabled to President Cleveland expressing their sincere condolence with him upon the death of the Vice-President.

CONCERNING HIS ILLNESS.

IT IS REPORTED THAT AN ERRATIC NEPHEW CAUSED MR. HENDRICKS MUCH UNEASINESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26—It was noticed that since Mr. Hendricks' return from Chicago last week he was depressed in spirits. It is believed by some who are intimately acquainted with the family that grieving over the escapades of a once favorit nephew had as much to do with this as the cold and indigestion that resulted from his visit there. Indeed it is said that his trip to Chicago was undertaken as much on account of this young man as because of the invitation to visit the Fat Stock Show.

THE FAVORIT NEPHEW.

Thomas Hendricks Litzenberg is the son of Mrs. Hendricks' sister. The namesake of his distinguished uncle, he was from childhood his favorit nephew, and no young man had a fairer future in prospect. Several years ago he got into politics and made an unsuccessful race for a county office. This proved to be his undoing and he began a career of dissipation that soon brought him to the gutter. This year he made an effort to reform, and the influence of the Vice-President secured him the position of cashier in the Chicago Post-Office, for which his business training fitted him. But he could not maintain himself, and last week Postmaster Judd was compelled to dismiss him for drunkenness.

Young Litzenburg, in the days of his prosperity, was generally accounted to be his uncle's heir, and it is known that his fall was a severe blow to Mr. Hendricks.

THE WILL.

By the terms of the Vice-President's will his entire estate, save a few minor bequests, goes to Mrs. Hendricks. His life was insured for only $1,000, in a local company.

HIS CONDITION TUESDAY.

State-Treasurer Cooper today said that Mr. Hendricks was rather more jolly than usual at the reception at his house Tuesday night, although he said privately to Mr. Cooper that it was an effort for him to talk. He complained of indigestion, and declined on that account to eat anything. He said further that he had caught a cold in Chicago, and this had overcome his otherwise excellent spirits. In every way, although laboring under an infirmity, he endeavored to make his presence a pleasure to all.

NEW YORK.

THE GENERAL FEELING IN DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CIRCLES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The general feeling in Democratic circles in regard to the taking off of Mr. Hendricks is that of hearty and quick-spoken regret, while all regrets have a groundwork in the question as to who shall be his successor as President of the Senate. In Republican circles the belief is frequently expressed that Gen. John A. Logan or the Hon. John Sherman will be elected. Both Tammany and the County Democracy hold meetings tomorrow to take action, and Irving Hall will act Saturday. Local district associations are also holding meetings for like purposes.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "While I regard President Cleveland as the prince of statesmen, I would call Mr. Hendricks the prince of politicians. Mr. Cleveland has fulfilled every desire of those independent thinking men who sought to secure his election. He has endeavored to serve the people, not party alone. On the other hand, Mr. Hendricks had ever identified himself with that class of men who subordinate everything to party. He was a stanch believer in the rule that 'to the victors belong the spoils.' While the family of Mr. Hendricks has my deepest sympathy, my heart is filled with thanksgiving that President Cleveland and the Government at Washington still live."

JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould said Mr. Hendricks' death would not affect the material interests of the country. There are 55,000,000 of people here who can take care of themselves in every emergency, and the death of even the greatest man among us would not cause a ripple. As for the market, he did not believe the news would affect it in the least.

MR. TILDEN KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

A reporter called at Greystone and conveyed the sad tidings of the death of Mr. Hendricks to the household of Mr. Tilden. The aged statesman had retired, and it was thought by his family that it would be unadvisable to waken him to inform him of an occurrence which could not but arouse in him sentiments of the deepest regret. There was even a feeling of relief that Mr. Tilden had retired before the news had come.

LOCAL SENTIMENT.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

A special meeting of the Iroquois Club was held at 12:30 o'clock yesterday to take suitable action on the death of Vice-President Hendricks. There was a large attendance of members, President Phelps in the chair. M. W. Fuller moved the appointment of a committee to prepare suitable resolutions for presentation at the next stated meeting, and the chair appointed M. W. Fuller, M. J. Russell, J. W. Doane, A. F. Seeberger, and S. C. Judd. Upon the motion of Mr. Bleike the Chair appointed the following committee to attend the funeral on behalf of the club: M. W. Fuller, Chairman; Martin J. Russell, E. M. Phelps, J. W. Doane, A. F. Seeberger, S. C. Judd, Charles Kern, C. Stewart Warren, Cornelius Price, John H. Prentiss, Judge T. A. Moran, Judge M. F. Tuley, Judge John G. Rogers, Judge Henry M. Shepard, F. W. Bleike, T. J. Potter, Claude J. Adams, Potter Palmer, W. C. Goudy, George Bohner, N. S. Jones, George J. Brine, and W. G. Cummins.

M. J. Russell moved that the President, on behalf of the club, express by telegraph its sorrow to Mrs. Hendricks. The following telegram was sent:

Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.: The Iroquois Club joins the great host of admirers of the character and career of your illustrious husband, and begs to offer its heartfelt condolence at your own and the Nation's great loss. It has been the treasured privilege of the Iroquois Club to entertain Mr. Hendricks and to hear at its board his well-remembered words of eloquence and cheer, and the announcement of his demise fills the club with sorrow. ERSKINE M. PHELPS, President.

The club flag was ordered at half-mast for thirty days and the emblems of mourning were ordered to be displayed in the club-room for the same length of time. M. W. Fuller delivered the following address:

"'Duty performed,' said Webster, 'makes man happy; duty neglected makes him unhappy.' Vice-President Hendricks had the consciousness of having performed every duty faithfully. Whether as private citizen, member of the Constitutional Convention, member of Congress, Governor of his State, Senator of the United States, or Vice-President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks was faithful to every duty imposed upon him. As a lawyer he stood in the front rank. As an advocate few were his equals, none his superiors; and that, I think, was true of him also as a speaker at the hustings. His amiability of disposition often led to a misconception of his character. He was unaffectedly cordial with every one, and, therefore, did not enter on those bitter controversies over his own convictions which are so often taken as proof of decision of character. He was, in fact, a man of settled views, and always determined on proper occasion. He was devoted to the principles of his party, and to his party as the instrument of carrying out those principles. The general judgment upon him as a lawyer and public man will be that his name and fame rest most securely on his integrity. On that rock we built up the structure of his life. Though the rains descended and the floods came the structure fell not, for it was built upon that rock. We all feel the application of the words said of a great English statesman by another: 'We never knew how much we loved him until we lost him.'"

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

There will be a special meeting of the Cook County Democratic Club this evening to draft the customary resolutions of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks and to appoint a committee to attend his funeral.

HARD FIGHT WITH HIGHWAYMEN.

SEVEN MEN ATTACKING TWO BROTHERS IN A NARROW MOUNTAIN PASS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—Samuel and John May, two farmers, came to Mansfield yesterday, sold some live stock, and started on their way home. Samuel, the elder, had in his possession the proceeds of the day's sale—$700—and rode in a wagon, while John was on horseback. They had reached a defile known as "Deep Cut," a lonely spot and dark as a tunnel, and were driving slowly along when they noticed seven men on the roadside. One of the party applied an insulting epithet to the brothers, which was quickly resented. With an oath one of the men sprang forward, grasped the horse's reins, and brought the beast to a standstill. Three others jumped into the wagon and attacked Samuel May, while the rest attempted to pull John from his horse.

The brothers showed fight. Samuel felled two of his assailants, but they closed in on him and threw him out of the wagon. He managed to regain his feet before they were on him again, and seizing a whip lashed them furiously. He kept them at bay for a moment or so, but one approached from behind and knocked him down. John had also made a desperate resistance, but he was pulled to the ground. The assailants of Samuel were wild with rage, and they kicked and beat him savagely. They demanded his money, but he clung to it and fought against odds although cut and bleeding in a dozen places. His brother, thinking that the ruffians might kill him if he kept up his resistance, begged him to deliver up the money. Samuel realized his perilous position and handed over all that he had, and the highwaymen beat a hasty retreat, soon being lost to view. The brothers drove to Woodsville, where they related the story of the attack to the excited villagers. Officers set out at once on the trail. It is feared that Samuel May is injured internally. His nose is broken and his left ear almost torn off.

FLEMISH DELF.

Blue Flemish delf is coming much into vogue. It is very appropriate for hall decoration.

COLD WATER WON.

The Great Prohibition Campaign in Atlanta and the Excitement It Caused.

Everybody Set by the Ears and the Prohibitionists Elated with Their Success.

The Antis Propose to Contest and Take the Case to the United States Courts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock last evening the most remarkable campaign ever seen in the South was closed. There was victory in the air for the Prohibitionists. They were buoyant and had the hurrah up to about noon. The antis then appeared to be getting in their work, and reports from the country districts were discouraging to the Prohibitionists. They fought a game but losing fight until 3 o'clock, when they revived things somewhat by a grand parade of perhaps 500 blue badges in line to the court-house. The country precincts were not heard from reliably until about 4 o'clock. The Prohibitionists counted on 400 country majority, but were alarmed over reports from Cook's, where it was said there was sure to be 500 anti majority. When North Peach Tree came in with 116 majority and West End with 313 they felt better. They lost Buckhead by about what they expected, and when it was reported officially that Cook's had only given 216 anti majority they recovered their buoyancy. Adamsville was nearly balanced by Oak Grove, and Collins gave its small majority. To this was added 203 from South Bend at a late hour, which about justified their claim and brought them into the city with a clean 500 votes to the fore. The voting in the last two hours was largely in favor of the antis, and it looked as though the Prohibitionists were beaten. It was evidently a close vote and the Prohibitionists did not appear to get the 250 they claimed. A rumor stole out that there was not fifty votes difference either way. This was followed by the report that the antis had actually carried the poll. The antis were buoyant over this news and claimed confidently that they could wipe out the country majority. The Prohibitionists were evidently discouraged and were fearful of the result. The most extraordinary efforts were made to get information. The closed windows were besieged by frantic inquirers. The managers yielded to the public by announcing when 1,000 votes had been counted that the antis had but 78 majority. This result was a genuine surprise, and indicated a clear Prohibition victory. An hour later it was announced that, with two boxes counted, presumably two-thirds of the votes, the anti majority was only 220. This left the Prohibitionists over 300 ahead, with less than 1,000 votes to count. The excitement now began to range high. It was conceded that the Prohibitionists had won the fight, and, while Prohibition leaders seemed to appreciate the responsibility that had come with their victory, they were exhilarated over the result. It was 10:13 o'clock when the last vote had been counted. The doors of the managers' room were thrown open and Mr. Frank Meyer walked out and announced that the Prohibition net majority was 216 votes. By that margin Fulton County had gone for prohibition. There were rousing shouts and songs as the figures were called. The crowd then rapidly dispersed. The Prohibitionists formed a procession that seemed endless and marched to their headquarters with thunders of applause, and the unexampled Prohibition campaign was over.

Recorder Anderson, the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee, this morning returned thanks to J. E. Bryant, the Republicans, and the negroes, but treated the Democrats with silent contempt. It is clear that an alliance offensive and defensive has been formed between the Republicans and Prohibitionists, and that the coming State election and Congressional race will be run on that line. The negroes were petted and courted all day. White men and negroes walked around the polls with locked arms. This morning the anti-Prohibitionists formally resolved to contest the election and the constitutionality of the law as well. Senator Conkling is to be asked to represent the non-residents who wish to take the case to the United States courts. Prominent local counsel will be engaged to fight the case in the State courts. In a meeting of the Prohibitionists today Judge Lochrane made an eloquent speech and announced his purpose of going home and breaking up every jug he had in the house. The most intense excitement exists and the city is flooded with telegrams from all sections asking about the result. Over 100,000 words of telegraphic matter were sent out last night.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The question of prohibition was submitted yesterday to the voters of the Parishes of East Carroll and West Carroll, in the northeastern corner of this State. West Carroll was carried by the Prohibitionists by a majority of two. In East Carroll the Prohibitionists were beaten by a vote of nearly two to one. East Carroll is a river parish in which the colored voters largely predominate. West Carroll is in the hills back from the river, and is inhabited almost entirely by whites.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—The Board of State Canvassers has finished the count of the vote cast in the last State election for Attorney-General. Rufus A. Ayers, Democrat, received 152,375; Frank S. Blair, Republican, 136,129; Ayers' majority, 16,246. The vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will not be canvassed until the Legislature meets next month.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN AT POTTSVILLE—SERIOUS TROUBLE EXPECTED TODAY AT THE FOURTH POOL MINES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The miners' convention held at Pottsville today was a representative body composed of delegates from the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association, and the members spoke for the mining population of the entire anthracite region. G. A. Harris, State Organizer of the Amalgamated Association, was chosen President. The Eight-Hour law was discussed at great length, and a preamble and resolution was passed declaring the miners' desire to establish a just and equal system for both labor and capital, which condition would be materially furthered by the Eight-Hour law, inviting the assistance of the combined interests to work its enforcement, and that the pernicious system of half-time may be abolished in the coal trade, and fixing May 1, 1886, as the day for the eight-hour system to go into effect in the mines. A resolution was passed prohibiting any miner from taking more than one job in a colliery. Another resolution abolishes the proposal system. It was decided that these resolutions should go into effect July 1. The convention unanimously indorsed the new Mine law. Nothing was heard from President Keim of the Reading Railroad today by the Executive Board in reply to the dispatch sent to him yesterday insisting that he give them a positive pledge that the $2.50 basis shall prevail in December. The members said they expected to hear from him hourly, and showed much concern. The Grievance Committee will hold another meeting shortly to see if Mr. Keim will reply; if he does not they say the strike will surely take place Dec. 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—The trouble which began Wednesday between the non-union coal-miners at work in the fourth pool and the striking miners of the Monongahela Valley will probably be renewed Friday morning with more serious results than those following Wednesday's affray. This evening the steamboat Stella conveyed 300 strikers to the fourth pool. The intention of those on the boat is to prevent men from going to work in the morning. The strikers are well supplied with disguises, and are apparently determined at all hazards to carry their point. They say that reinforcements are expected during the night. Mr. Neel, who operates the principal mines in the fourth pool, says he has been in consultation with Sheriff Chambers of Washington County, and a posse of officers sufficient to protect those who wish to go to work has been promised. A serious time is expected.

SLIGHTLY WARMER,

WITH SOME CLOUDY WEATHER, IS PROMISED FOR TODAY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., slightly warmer cloudy weather, with local rains.

For the Upper Lake region, slightly warmer cloudy weather, local rains or snows, variable winds, generally shifting to southeasterly.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer weather, increasing cloudiness and local rains, winds generally southeasterly, but occasionally variable.

For the Missouri Valley, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, and local rains, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall during the last 24 hrs.
Alpena, Mich	30.31	23	N. W.	Lt. snow	.19
New York	30.15	33	N.	Cloudy	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.14	33	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.26	31	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill	30.25	42	N. E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.25	35	N.	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill	30.32	37	N.	Cloudy	....
Cincinnati, O	30.30	37	E.	Cloudy	....
Cleveland, O	30.28	32	W.	Lt. snow	.01
Deadwood, Dak	30.26	41	N. E.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	30.09	29	N.	Cloudy	....
Denver, Colo	30.30	40	N. W.	Cloudy	.02
Des Moines, Ia	30.25	34	S. E.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.30	33	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.09	39	S. E.	Lt. rain	.11
Duluth, Minn	30.35	29	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Little Rock	30.18	46	E.	Cloudy	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.36	28	N.	Lt. snow	.02
Fort Buford, Mont	30.11	33	S. W.	Clear	....
Fort Garry, B. A	30.14	27	S.	Cloudy	....
Galveston, Tex	29.96	65	S. E.	Lt. rain	.04
Grand Haven, Mich	30.29	31	N. E.	Clear	....
Halifax, N. S	29.94	30	N. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake	30.38	25	N.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.30	36	N. E.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.31	31	N. E.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky	30.28	43	N.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.16	37	N. W.	Fair	....
Marquette, Mich	30.33	27	W.	Lt. snow	.01
Memphis, Tenn	30.17	43	E.	Hazy	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.30	31	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Montreal, Que	30.26	24	N. E.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.18	32	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.26	35	N. E.	Clear	....
North Platte, Neb	30.13	42	E.	Lt. rain	.06
Omaha, Neb	30.22	42	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.21	38	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Pittsburg, Pa	30.27	34	N. W.	Lt. snow	.01
New Orleans	30.17	49	S. E.	Clear	....
Quebec, Can	30.25	25	E.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.25	29	N.	Cloudy	....
El Paso	30.08	47	W.	Clear	....
Stockton	....	....	....	....	....
Shreveport, La	30.13	45	S. E.	Lt. rain	.06
Springfield, Ill	30.28	37	N. E.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.28	41	S.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.32	25	E.	Clear	....
Toledo, O	30.32	36	W.	Cloudy	....
Toronto, Can	30.29	31	N.	Clearing	....
Yankton	30.18	39	S. E.	Cloudy	.03
Helena, Mont	30.14	37	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Mackinaw	30.32	32	S. W.	Lt. snow	.03
Washington	30.23	39	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Lamar	30.19	43	E.	Cloudy	....
Las Animas	30.11	39	N. W.	Fair	....

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2 a. m.	30.192	34.7	74.4	N. W.	8	.....	Cloudy.
6 a. m.	30.208	33.7	92.0	W.	6	.....	Cloudy.
10 a. m.	30.261	35.5	83.5	N. W.	6	.....	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.259	37.4	59.2	N. W.	6	.....	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	30.293	38.1	72.5	N.	4	.....	Cloudy.
10 p. m.	30.325	36.8	57.2	N. W.	3	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 40.3.
Minimum thermometer, 33.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.264.
Mean daily thermometer, 36.0.
Mean daily humidity, 69.5.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Rhein, from Bremen, and State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Abyssinia, from New York.

GENOA, Nov. 26.—Arrived, the George Fisher, from New Orleans.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A MOVEMENT TO INCREASE THE TARIFF ON THE FINER GRADES OF TOBACCO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Several Congressmen representing tobacco-growing districts say that there will be an effort to increase the tariff on all grades of fine leaf tobacco used for cigar wrappers. The movement is especially directed against Sumatra tobacco, which, while of fine texture and good color, is of poor flavor, and consequently is so cheap as to seriously injure the interests of the growers of American tobacco which is used for wrappers. It was thought that an effectual protective duty had been enacted in the second section of the tariff act of March 3, 1883. The object of this legislation was to increase the duty on the light Sumatra tobacco leaves, and to leave the duty on the heavier Cuban leaves at 35 cents. But there is a reciprocity treaty with Holland which contains the most favored nation clause, and the Dutch dealers, with their American allies, have been able to overcome the law. This plan has been to put into each bale light Sumatra wrappers and heavier leaf-tobacco in such proportions as to bring the average of leaves to the pound in the bale near 100. In this way Sumatra tobacco is imported at the lowest rate of duty—35 cents per pound—and is entering into active competition with the tobacco-growers here. The American growers depend for their profits mainly upon the wrapping tobacco, and in order to secure more effectual protection they propose to combine to secure an increase of duty on all foreign tobacco which is used as wrappers to $1 per pound.

John H. Walsh of Albany, N. Y., will succeed Mr. Van Rensselaer as Assistant Superintendent of the Treasury the 1st prox. Mr. Walsh is at present foreman of the Treasury cabinet-shop. The Assistant Superintendent purchases all the carpets, furniture, and other supplies for public buildings, and the change is made for the purpose of securing the services of a practical mechanic.

D. I. Murphy of Pennsylvania has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau. His promotion is from Chief of the Board of Review.

Consul-General Sutton, in a report dated Matamoras, Mexico, Nov. 5, states that the sugar exports, which for the preceding five years averaged $272,000, have steadily decreased to $14,000 for the half year ended 1884, and have ceased to be important. This is due to the opening up of new home markets by the railways. The changes wrought by the American railways are further shown by the increase of exports from Paso del Norte. Those for the last half of 1875 amounted to $12,507 in value, while for the last half of 1884 they aggregated $3,750,000.

SPORTING.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH—A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND SOME FINE EXHIBITIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There was a large attendance and good racing today at Brighton Beach.

First race, maiden, 2-year-olds, selling race, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Richfield, Lizzie Walton, Soprano, Leonora, and John R. Won by Leonora by one-half length, Richfield second, John R. third. Time, 1:06.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Brunswick, Harry Rose, Hawthorn, Christie, Adela, Clarence, Battledore, Retort, El Capitan, Chickadee, Commander, Vaulter, Valparaiso, Keokuk, Gilt, Gen. Kevier, Miss Doly, and Mollie R. Won by Harry Rose by a neck, Adela second, and Christie third. Time, 1:18¼.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling race—Starters: Compensation, Joe Howell, Foster, Alcibiades, Hickory Jim, Change, Pope Leo, Joe Murray, Montauk, Verzenay, Spartacus, Bonnie Australian, Hot Box, Prosper, and Baton Rouge. Won by Change by eight lengths, Hickory Jim second, Pope Leo third. Time, 1:32.

Fourth race, selling race, one mile—Starters: Marsh Ridon, Valley Forge, Weasel, Frolic, Una B., Ten Strike, Bell B., Phil Lewis, Hotachimie, Uberto, and Endymion. Won by Una B. by one-half a length, Weasel second, Hotachimie third. Time, 1:45½.

Fifth race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Barnum, Girofla, Busaray, Tilford, King B., Three Cheers, Miller, Florence M., Charlie Russell, and Ecuador. Won by Barnum by a length, Three Cheers second, Miller third. Time, 2:00.

Sixth race, alleged welter weights, one and one-eighths miles—Starters: Bruton, Tattler, Hazard, Peekskill, J. W. White, April Fool, Myrtle, and Ganley. Won by Tattler by half a length, Ganley second, Myrtle third. Time, 2:06.

SPORTING NOTES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 26.—A bare knuckle prize fight between Bill Fry and "Blinks" Butcher of this city took place this evening for stakes of $50. One round was fought, Fry knocking "Blinks" out in less than a minute. About $1,000 changed hands. The mill took place in Allegheny.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—At midnight last night Miss von Blumen had accomplished 223 miles in her bicycle task. She has rested six hours since the start.

A REPORTER ATTACKED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—Joseph Alshuler, a well-known reporter, was attacked and seriously wounded tonight by Howard Davis, Jesse McComb, Charles Shrior, and Wash Davis, sons of rich parents here. Alshuler knew none of the parties, and was hurrying out of Fourth street when the four men seized him, knocked him down, and kicked and pounded him, while one of them plunged a knife into his back. All were arrested.

THE CATTLE KINGS.

Yesterday's Session Evidently Influenced by the Soothing, Religious Spirit of the Day.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Resolution, the Special Order, Creates Something of a Breeze.

Dr. Salmon Defends the Bureau of Animal Industry and It Is Victorious Over the Opposition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Evidently the spirit of thanksgiving influenced the delegates at today's session of the Cattle Convention, and the scrimmage that was anticipated proved to be little more than a skirmish. The monarchs of the ranges were slow in assembling, and it was nearly 11 o'clock when Gov. Routt tapped the silver cow-bell and called the convention to order.

An important matter, especially to Chicago, came up when the Committee on Constitution submitted a partial report recommending the adoption of amendments providing for an admission-fee of $10 from individuals, of $30 from associations, that the annual dues of individuals shall not exceed $5 and for associations shall not exceed $15, and that the Committee on Conference be authorized to fix the time and place of the next annual meeting of the association.

It was recommended that the resolution assessing each member $10 pass.

Judge Thornton said that it was of the utmost importance that the resolution with reference to the time and place of the next convention pass, as the National Cattle Association was compelled to meet at Chicago, and the Conference Committee should be free to select any place which would tend to the consolidation of the two associations. He therefore moved that the report be adopted, and it was.

A few minutes prior to the submitting of the report President Hunter of St. Louis resigned from the Committee on Conference, and Gen. Brisbin, a strong Chicago man, was appointed in his place. This looks as if Chicago was getting there with great unanimity.

The special business of the day, the adoption of a resolution regarding pleuro-pneumonia, next came up. The friends of the Bureau of Animal Industry rallied to its support and succeeded in saving it from slaughter. The question was on the adoption of the resolution reported yesterday requesting the Government to create a board of five commissioners to stamp out cattle disease and do the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or on the adoption of a substitute calling on Congress to stamp out the disease in its own way. The friends of the bureau supported the substitute and its opponents the resolution.

Mr. Washburn moved to lay the substitute on the table, and the motion was lost.

Judge Rynerson of New Mexico said: "I don't think we ought to differ on the question; we do not differ, I am sure, on the principle. We are all in favor of asking Congress to effectually stamp out contagious diseases. Now some have said there is no pleuro-pneumonia in this country, but I am like my little boy in this matter. He is afraid to go out in the dark for fear of ghosts. 'But,' I tell him, 'there are no ghosts.' 'Yes,' says the boy; 'I know there are no ghosts, but I am afraid to go without a light.' Now there may be no pleuro-pneumonia, but I am afraid to go along without some means of stamping it out in case it comes up. Now let us reason about this matter. I don't like to hear members threatening to out-talk each other. Let us pass resolutions that will effectually stamp out disease."

DEFENDING THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The rule limiting speeches to five minutes was suspended to give Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, a chance to defend the enterprise. After charging cattlemen with the origin and conception of the bill, he said: "The bill as originally drafted by them was much more perfect than it stands today, and its mutilation was due to the influence of the silver-tongued orator who represented the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange in Washington. The words stricken out of the bill would have given the bureau power to stamp out contagious diseases, and if they had not been stricken out the bureau could have saved the loss of $2,000,000 in Missouri and $10,000,000 in Kentucky, caused by the State restrictions on trade which were made necessary by the continued existence of pleuro-pneumonia in these two States. Tennessee, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and other States have also suffered heavily from the same reason and as a result of the same misguided action, and yet these gentlemen, who are directly responsible for crippling the bureau, now come upon this floor and criticise it because it has these defects." He excoriated Mr. Coy, and said the case of lung-fever cited at the Chicago Stock-Yards occurred six years ago—before the bureau was organized. He then proceeded in detail to answer all charges brought against the bureau.

Mr. W. A. Kulp of Texas offered as a second substitute a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five to assist Congress in framing proper laws and to report to the convention at the next annual meeting, which was declared out of order.

Gen. Curtis said he wanted it understood that he was not opposed to the Bureau of Animal Industry, but had worked for it. He thought the appointment of the commission would lessen the burden of the bureau.

Mr. Washburn of Chicago said he was in favor of the original resolution and of the substitute, or anything else which would stamp out contagious disease. He spoke for the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange.

Gen. Brisbin opposed the resolution and favored the substitute.

The question was put and the substitute as telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last night was adopted. The second resolution, relating to the Spanish or splenetic fever, also in today's TRIBUNE, was adopted.

R. G. Head of New Mexico submitted a paper on the subject of moving cattle from South to North. He said he submitted it not as a cattle baron, or a Colonel, but as a cowboy on the range. He spoke of the importance of the movement of cattle from South to North and advocated such movement for watering purposes as of the greatest advantage to both sections. He showed that the present railroad facilities were inadquate to handle the cattle and that shipment at certain times of the year was uncertain, and therefore, while he favored railroad shipment as best, he advocated the keeping open of the trail from Texas to the Northwest.

Judge Hancock moved that the paper be adopted as a part of the report of the Committee on Resolutions and sent to Congress as read. The motion was adopted.

The Committee on Branding submitted a report recommending that brands be made as small as possible, and in a portion of the hide of least value, and that temporary brands be so placed as not to injure the hide. The report was referred to the Committee on Printing and was adopted.

Mr. O. R. Lapham of Chicago, representing the Tanners' and Hide and Leather Dealers' Association, appeared before the convention, but the paper which he presented was made the special order for tomorrow, and the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A MURDEROUS STAGE-DRIVER.

HE SHOOTS THREE MEN IN KENTUCKY AND ESCAPES UNHARMED TO THE NEAREST CITY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—News has just reached this city from Waverly, Ky., stating that Henry McElroy, driver of the stage, and also the mail-carrier, when approaching King Mills, a small hamlet about eight miles below Henderson, was met by a party of workmen. McElroy got into a dispute with them, and one of the party drew a revolver and endeavored to frighten McElroy by firing it in the air. McElroy took his double-barreled shotgun and fired into the crowd, seriously wounding three men. McElroy escaped unhurt, jumped from the stage and fled across the fields toward Morganfield on foot, leaving the stage and contents in charge of a colored man, who proceeded on the journey to Morganfield.

A BIG BLACKBOARD.

In the college at Yankton, Dak., there is a strip of slate blackboard 260 feet long.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE EIGHT FROG LAKE AND BATTLEFORD INDIAN MURDERERS TO HANG TODAY—WANDERING SPIRIT DEFIANT—STEAMER ASHORE—MEXICAN TARIFF—PERUVIAN NEWS.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., Nov. 26.—All arrangements are completed for carrying the law into effect in the case of the six Frog Lake and two Battleford Indian murderers. The gallows was tested this afternoon and worked satisfactorily. The execution takes place at 8 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners are mostly resigned, but Wandering Spirit, the leader of the Frog Lake massacre, is defiant, and says he would do now, if free, as he did in the spring. He says he hates the white men. Some Indians are in from the country, and the sentries are doubled in consequence, but no danger is apprehended. Three rebel half-breeds who have been camped on the plains visited the settlements, and, taking fresh horses, started south. Final religious services were held with the Indian prisoners tonight. No speeches will be made on the gallows, the last statements having been made today.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A dispatch just received from Kamloop, British Columbia, says that Louis, the Kamloop Indian Chief, brings news from Douglass Lake that the Chief there, lately appointed, it is said by the influence of Agent Mackay, was shot dead by the Thompson Indians at Douglass Lake, who were opposed to the appointment. There were also five other Indians wounded, and further trouble is anticipated, as the Douglass Lake Indians have gone to Quitchea in pursuit of the murderers.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—The signal service reports the steamer Earl of Dufferin of Halifax a total wreck on Anticosta Island, at the same place the Brooklyn was wrecked. The crew reached shore in safety. The Earl of Dufferin was engaged in saving the cargo of the Brooklyn. It appears that the Dufferin was driven ashore during Friday's gale. The crew are in tents on the beach at about the same place where the Brooklyn's passengers and crew were encamped. Assistance can hardly be sent from here now, as all the lightships and buoys have been removed from the river, navigation being practically closed; besides the heavy sea which has prevailed for the last few days would almost prevent any steamer from leaving port.

LIMA, Nov. 26.—A great sensation has been caused here by the receipt of a telegram announcing that Gen. Caceres, with his entire army, had surprised and occupied the Town of Chicla the 23d inst. After his retreat across the river at Huaripawpa, followed by the Government troops, Caceres circumvented the latter by completely cutting off the Government expeditionary force. The Government commander of the town managed to escape. It was reported yesterday that Caceres had arrived at San Mateo, on the road to Lima. This city is insufficiently garrisoned, owing to all the troops having been dispatched to the provinces.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26.—No new cases of small-pox are reported from Charlottetown, but three deaths occurred Tuesday. Confidence is being restored. The citizens are presenting themselves for vaccination. Advices from Sydney, C. B., state that small-pox is spreading there.

PASO DEL NORTE, Mex., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The change made by the Mexican Congress in the tariff laws of Mexico is regarded by the merchants of this city as highly beneficial, and will give an increased impetus to the trade of the Republic. The change enables Mexican merchants to import goods and store them in warehouses, and subsequently ship them to interior points by paying additional duty with more ease than in the past, and enables them to successfully compete with American merchants in the border towns on the Mexican frontier. A large number of commodious warehouses will be erected in this city to accommodate the increased trade this modification in the tariff law will produce. One effect of the change will be to encourage manufacturing enterprises. A large cracker factory is already in contemplation of erection in this city by American capitalists. American merchants in El Paso and other towns on the Rio Grande border fear their trade will suffer severe curtailment by the advantage this change will give their Mexican competitors.

THE FAR WEST.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY—A CIVIL ENGINEER'S DOWNFALL.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The Legislature of Washington Territory will convene at Olympia Dec. 7. Its complexion is as follows: Council, nine Republicans, three Democrats; House, seventeen Republicans, six Democrats, one Independent. The political complexion of the last Legislature: Council, seven Republicans, four Democrats, one Independent; House, twelve Republicans, eleven Democrats, one Independent.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—H. P. Handy, a civil engineer who has resided in Larimer County for a number of years, is wanted for forgery. His crooked transactions are less than $1,000. He is credited with planning the Omaha bridge. His downfall is attributed to gambling and liquor.

MILES CITY, Mont., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Maj. Snyder and command, which left Fort Keogh Sunday for the Cheyenne Agency, was met by White-Hawk, a courier from Rosebud, with dispatches that four companies of the First Cavalry from Fort Custer had arrived, and that the difficulties were over for the present. The troops returned, reaching Keogh today. The trouble was that the Pine Ridge visitors wanted rations, and, with a few Northern Cheyennes, fired into the agent's house on being refused. Then the Pine Ridge fellows stole a large bunch of horses and fled. The latter break will probably make further news. Troops at Keogh are all ordered to be ready for marching.

Morice Sullivan, tried at Billings for the murder of Dr. Carlin and son, was acquitted. He is still held for murderous assault on Bob Roberts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 26.—Peter Donahue, a well-known millionaire and pioneer of this State, President of the gas company and San Francisco & North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, has been taken suddenly ill and is not expected to live through the night.

LATER—He died at 11 p. m.

CITY ITEMS.

A BICYCLE CHASE.

The Chicago Bicycle Club gave its annual "hare and hound" chase yesterday. John Valentine acted as the hare, and some twenty or more of the club members followed in pursuit. The route lay along Michigan avenue and through Washington, Jackson and South Parks, and connecting boulevards, a distance of sixteen miles. The exhausted hare was overtaken by Van Sicklen and Webster on Drexel boulevard, as he was returning to the club-house. Despite muddy roads and a strong wind the run was made in one hour and twenty-one minutes.

DIED FROM SELF-ADMINISTERED POISON.

While calling upon Charles Burke at No. 28 Holt street at 5 p. m. Frederick Jurgens, an old ragpicker living at Robey and Division streets, died from the effects of poison he had taken to end his life. Some years ago Jurgens was a well-to-do grocer in this city. He had a store on the North Side and owned considerable property, but he became addicted to drink, and his wife dutifully acquired the same vice; between them they squandered his property and became so reduced in circumstances that he, at the age of 60 years, was compelled to gather rubbish off the streets for a meagre livelihood. Both he and his wife were frequent inmates of the bridewell, she being there now.

WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

THAT WHICH WAS IN SIGHT YESTERDAY AND TODAY—MAKING ROOM FOR MORE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—There are over 1,800 cars of wheat in sight of Minneapolis today, and yesterday there were over 1,900 cars, with over 6,000,000 bushels in the elevators. There is only left 1,500,000 bushels capacity unoccupied, all of which is virtually under contract to private parties, so really there is no public storage room. Sheds to take care of 400,000 bushels additional are being built, and it is thought side-track lots will be sent to Duluth for storage.

REMEDY FOR FRENCH DEPOPULATION.

The acknowledged decline of native population in France, as compared with Germany and England, has led to much discussion, and among the remedies proposed the following appear to be the most prominent. First to facilitate marriages, and to assist families who have more than two children, in every possible way, such, for instance, as by exempting them from taxes; second, to reëstablish the "Tours," or foundling hospital—or, rather, analogous institutions offering unmarried mothers the same security of secrecy as used to be accorded before the abolition of the "Tours"; and, finally, to endeavor to diminish, as much as possible, the mortality among new-born babes and the number of illegitimate births. In regard to this last point, it is proposed that the methods adopted in the search after paternity should be similar to those allowed and recognized in England and other countries.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Farmer Boy Near Kankakee Killed and Eaten by Hogs—The Soldiers' Home—Galesburg Notes.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A boy aged 14 years, named Snyder, living near Cabery, was killed and eaten by hogs yesterday while sleeping on a strawstack near his father's house.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A man named Carlton claims to have had his pockets picked here yesterday evening, and to have lost $500 in cash and $900 in notes. The theft occurred as Carlton was getting on a train.

The Workingmen's Social Club has just selected a fine suite of rooms. This is the third club organized here within six months and each has a membership of over 200.

The Circuit Court is now engaged on the criminal docket. Frank Reich has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for larceny; George Wilson has been found guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon; D. C. Horton has been sent up for larceny. There is now on trial an interesting suit, the defendant in which, Frank Roland, is charged with blowing up a safe in Oneida.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The people of Ottawa most sincerely wish to see the Soldiers' Home Commission determine upon some location at once or adjourn. Ottawa would like to have the home located here, but the most hopeful have felt for some time that such a result could scarcely be looked for. It is said that, should a new commission be created, it would be but right that no member thereof should represent a locality that is a candidate for the home.

MICHIGAN—A DEMENTED FARMER TURNS UP ALL RIGHT.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—William Rollinson, an aged farmer living near Charlotte, became demented a week ago and wandered to Saginaw County, searching for a son who resides there. He fancied his wife wished to get rid of him. There is great anxiety as to his safety, as he had nearly $400 on his person and drove a fine team. After giving him up as dead, his family was relieved today by a telegram which gave assurance of his safety.

DAKOTA—THEY DIDN'T ELOPE AFTER ALL.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The young couple, Miss Maggie Easton and George Duncan, who, it was claimed, had eloped, are reported to be located at the home of the former, five miles north of the city. Friends of the girl say that her mother, who started the report and enlisted the services of officers to prevent their going east on the evening train, is not of sound mind and her action in this case was the result of suspicion.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 26.—J. A. Williams, the alleged expert forger, and charged with many crimes, was arrested at Carrington, Dak., today and started East in charge of Sheriff Winy of Michigan.

WISCONSIN — A WEDDING WHICH DIDN'T COME OFF.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A well-known young woman was to have been married last evening, but the report getting abroad that the prospective bridegroom had two wives living in England from whom he had not been divorced, Father O'Malley of St. Peter's Church refused to perform the ceremony, and the young woman's father locked the door of his house and would not permit the service to be performed by any other clergyman. The man deeming it necessary to have the marriage delayed until he can produce evidence contradicting the rumors, sent out postal cards to the invited guests notifying them of the postponement.

BISMARCK'S SCHEMES.

DISTURBED BY THE RUSSIAN BOGEY—HOW HE USES AUSTRIA.

Paris Correspondence London *Truth:* Bismarck is too advanced in the course on which he entered with Austria for him now to deviate from it, unless under the pressure of circumstances beyond his control. His is going in for Eastern empire, which would wipe out all the small monarchies of the Balkans, and with the help of the Gallician and other Catholic Slavs place the Holy Roman Empire on its old basis. All the Latin clergy in Eastern Europe work to make this Bismarckian idea a reality. In Russian Poland its execution is generally hoped for.

It may not be news to you that the Russian bogey often disturbs Bismarck. By the word bogey I mean the shadow of a coming direful event. Of this more anon. Meanwhile I shall observe that the German Chancellor wants to kill two birds with the Austrian stone. He would defend Southeastern Europe against Russia and realize a great commercial scheme which, perhaps, would suck away trade wholesale from London and Liverpool. What is it? To connect, by steam, Suez and Aleppo with Salonica, and this port by rail with Antwerp, the trade of which is in the hands of German merchants. Antwerp's political Germanization would soon follow. Trade between America and the Continent of Europe would skip England, and hardly an ounce of tea would be carried from London except to the other British towns. British ships, however, fill the Port of Antwerp, and might be expected to go on doing so it Bismarck pleased to let them. This will seem to many le monde renversé. It was most seriously discussed with me the other day by one of the clearest-headed men I know, who has a vast knowledge of European affairs and is no enemy of England. He was with Lesseps from the beginning in the Suez Canal enterprise, knew well Nesselrode, Gortschakoff, Guizot, Thiers; knows Bismarck and likes him, and occupies a high position. He believes that England, in her insulated position, has developed qualities which will enable her to stand well in the world, no matter whether London and Liverpool cease to be the great emporiums. Moral energy is never a failure; but material wealth is always precarious. France made 250,000,000 francs out of her southern vines. The phylloxera came and in a few years destroyed this income. While new vines are growing Australia, South Africa, and California will step into the markets created by the French.

It is unlucky for M. Gueshoff that Bismarck has no respect for Kings owing their crowns to diplomatic intrigues or arrangements. They would all, he is persuaded, be happy to be mediatized by great powers—that is, if the latter bought up their regal prerogatives at high prices. In short, their kingly virtue is easy. Revolutions can break down thrones, but they don't interfere with the riches amassed by sovereigns and invested abroad; and the sons and daughters of Kings in exile are held good matches for the great ones of the earth. Bismarck expects to hear sub-Danube kinglets crying to Russia and Austria, "Crowns for sale! Who bids? Who bids?"

THE STATE CAPITAL.

GEORGE SHORT TO SERVE TWENTY YEARS FOR KILLING SAMUEL NOYES, UNLESS A NEW TRIAL IS GRANTED—SPRINGFIELD MISCELLANY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A few minutes before midnight last night the Sangamon Circuit Court jury returned a verdict of guilty against George Short, the slayer of Samuel Noyes at Mechanicsburg the 21st of last August, and fixed the penalty at twenty years in the penitentiary. Noyes and Short were engaged in a quarrel, when Short stabbed Noyes fatally with a knife. Noyes' wife died but a short time before, and his death left a family of nine small children in destitution. As it was shown that in the quarrel Noyes was the aggressor, the sentence is considered a severe one, and a motion has been entered for a new trial.

Tomorrow a meeting is announced to take place here of the two committees—one appointed by the Chicago National Cattle-Growers' Association and one by the St. Louis Association—for the purpose of considering the question of consolidating the two organizations.

A sleek-looking fellow giving the name of E. G. Emmett, and claiming to be a salesman for hotel furniture, was arrested here today on a telegram from Decatur stating that he was wanted there for beating his hotel bill.

FIRES.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 26.—The subscriptions for the relief of the fire-sufferers now aggregate $110,000. The Relief Committee expects to be occupied for another month in applying the fund. Mayor Moore of Kansas City has contributed $300, which makes the total from that city $4,435.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—Seven small buildings at the corner of Basin and Poydras streets were burned yesterday; loss small. Edward J. Murphy, who was sleeping in one of the buildings, was burned to death.

HORSE-RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

In Boston, the *Advertiser* states, there have been fifty people killed and eighteen injured by horse-railways within a year.

The Tribune.

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PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—J. C. Duff's Op. Co. in "The Mikado."
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Mme. Judic in "La Belle Helene."
GRAND OPERA-H.—Thatcher, Primrose & West.
HOOLEY'S—Joseph Murphy in "Shaun Rhue."
COLUMBIA—Rhea in "A Dangerous Game."
ACADEMY—Bartley Campbell's "White Slave."
STANDARD—J. B. Studley in "A Prisoner for Life."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—Goodwin Opera Company.
CRITERION—"A Wife's Honor."
OLYMPIC—Tony Denier's "Humpty Dumpty." Mat.
PEOPLE'S—Chanfrau in "Kit."
HAVERLY'S—Home Minstrels.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
METHODIST CHURCH HALL—Miss Helene Wagner.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, F. & A. M.—Special communication Friday evening, Nov. 27, at Corinthian Hall, No. 187 East Kinzie-st., at 7:30 o'clock. Important work. Master Masons cordially invited.
JAMES HIBBEN, Acting W. M.
GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885.

A CHRISTMAS STORY BY BRET HARTE.

Beginning next Sunday, THE TRIBUNE will publish the first installment of a new Christmas story of California life, entitled "Snowbound at Eagle's," by Bret Harte, the remaining installments of which will appear Sunday, Dec. 6, and Sunday, Dec. 13. Bret Harte's wide reputation as an entertaining story-writer is a sufficient index of the character of the new work. "Snowbound at Eagle's" reveals in the author the possession in full measure of the keen insight into human nature which marked the first works of his genius. THE TRIBUNE is the only Chicago paper in which "Snowbound at Eagle's" will appear. In view of what will undoubtedly be an increased demand for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of Nov. 29, Dec. 6, and Dec. 13, newsdealers should provide themselves accordingly.

THERE are over 1,800 cars of wheat in sight at Minneapolis and more than 6,000,000 bushels in the elevators.

JOSEPH C. MACKIN refused to mingle with the convicts at Joliet in their Thanksgiving festivities yesterday, remaining in his cell.

MICHAEL DAVITT has written to Glasgow friends begging Irishmen to support certain Radical candidates despite Parnell's inhibition.

THE members of the First Regiment, I. N. G., held a "street-riot drill" on the Lake-Front yesterday. The maneuvres were witnessed by about 3,000 people.

AT a meeting of the Iroquois Club yesterday appropriate action was taken regarding the death of Vice-President Hendricks and a telegram of condolence sent to his widow.

COMMISSIONER MCCARTHY announced yesterday that he would surely vote for Mr. Klehm for Chairman of the County Board, and do all that he can to uphold him while in office.

THE funeral services of the late Vice-President Hendricks will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis, at noon Tuesday, the interment taking place at Crown Hill Cemetery, north of that city.

AT Centralia, Pa., yesterday a young Polander was married to a Hungarian woman. The match was opposed because of race prejudices, and the ceremony was followed by a free fight, but the bridegroom finally escaped with his wife.

A TOLONO, Ill., merchant bought a bill of goods in Chicago, but failed to receive an invoice. Inquiry showed that the letter had been sent to Peotone, and elicited the following comments from the Chicago dealer: "The green hands who are now trying to run the post-offices are responsible for this and not me. There are a good many such mistakes made nowadays. You must charge it up to the mugwumps."

THE observance of Thanksgiving in Chicago yesterday was quite marked. Business was almost entirely suspended and the numerous church services were unusually well attended. There was abundant evidence to show that to the great majority of the community the day was one which could be truly set apart that thanks might be given for material prosperity. Union services were held in the Grace Methodist, the Third and Eighth Presbyterian, the Union Park Congregational, Immanuel Baptist, and several other churches, the various pastors discoursing on subjects appropriate to the day. The death of Vice-President Hendricks was frequently referred to in illustration of the uncertainty of human affairs. At Moody's old church there was a distribution of creature comforts to the needy, and the charitable institutions of the city were liberally remembered.

THE "disinherited of earth," otherwise the Anarchists, held a meeting at the corner of Market and Washington streets yesterday afternoon to protest against the unequal distribution of Thanksgiving turkeys and champagne. Agitator Parsons did most of the talking. "What," he exclaimed, "have the workingmen to be thankful for? Are they to be thankful for two hours' pay for twelve hours' work, for the enforced idleness of thousands of capable and industrious men?" The glorious Government under the Stars and Stripes was ready not only to arrest and imprison, but to shoot and hang them if they refused to be thankful for the degradation heaped upon them. At the conclusion of the tirades by various professional workingmen resolutions were adopted denouncing the President for issuing a Thanksgiving proclamation.

A REGULAR tidal wave of Tory victories is reported in the British elections, and many leading Liberals who were candidates for re-election have gone down in the ruin, and it is predicted that there will be a clear Conservative majority in the new Parliament over the Liberals and Parnellites combined. The election advices are received at Windsor Castle by a private wire, and Lord Salisbury remained there last night, promptly turning over all dispatches to him to her Majesty.

THE disaster which has overtaken the Servians reminds one forcibly of the similar fate which befell Louis Napoleon when he set out with such a flourish of trumpets to march straight into Berlin. The Servian war lasted exactly two weeks. King Milan started out with a force much superior to anything the German Prince, Alexander, could raise, the 13th inst., and flamboyantly announced that he would be in the Bulgarian Capital within three days. He crossed the frontier in four divisions, meeting only a handful of Bulgarians, as their main force was massed on the southern frontier in anticipation of trouble with Turkey. He forced these little detachments back and sent out glorious bulletins of victory. These skirmishes occurred the 14th and 15th inst. Then suddenly the bulletins stopped. The Prussian guardsman and pupil of Moltke suddenly appeared upon the scene where the Servians, flushed with their easy victories, were boasting themselves and had grown careless. He fell upon their central column like a thunderbolt and smashed it, and then, without waiting, turned right and left and broke up the other divisions. He soon had them demoralized and on the run. He chased them into their own territory and swore huge German military oaths that he would exterminate them for their impudent invasion of his country. In dismay Milan, seeing extermination threatening him on one hand and the loss of his throne on the other, jumped at the offer of armistice which the Powers suggested. Now the German Prince is talking of demanding indemnity from Servia. It is not likely the Powers will allow it, but Alexander must have his crow all the same, and he deserves it. He has smashed the Servians, by his own grit, dash, pluck, and brain power, with a force inferior to that of his enemy. There has not been a war during the present century that has shown more brilliant work than that of the Prussian Alexander.

ABSURD ELECTION-LAW DECISION IN MICHIGAN.

Ever since Judge Cooley retired from the Supreme bench in Michigan the court has been floundering about with its head cut off; but still the Demo-Greenback Judges did not expose themselves to general ridicule until they began such a loud cackling over the supposed discovery of a mare's-nest in the Detroit City Election law. This law is similar to that of New York, which has stood all hostile attacks, and to the act recently adopted in Chicago, and required that election officers should be appointed from each of the two political parties; but the Judges made the wonderful discovery that this was imposing a partisan "test" forbidden by the Constitution. Similar laws enacted under the same constitutional provision have been elaborately argued and contested in the courts of New York and Illinois, but no lawyer or Judge had a magnifying glass of sufficient power to detect this alleged flaw, and no such point was ever heard of or suggested until the Michigan court began to cackle over the discovery. A similar law was upheld by the United States Supreme Court and none of the Judges were able to grasp the idea that it would endanger the liberties of the people to select election officers from each of the great political parties. Nobody ever dreamed of such a mare's-nest until it was discovered in Michigan, where the discovery is used to shield and perpetuate the notorious ballot-box frauds perpetrated by the Democrats of Detroit.

The notion of the Michigan court seems to be that if election officers are selected from the two leading parties the members of some third, fourth, or fifth party might be excluded from the "right" to hold office because of this unlawful partisan "test." Of course, if everybody has a vested "right" to hold office without regard to qualifications, it is unconstitutional to declare that lawyers only can act as Judges and physicians alone are eligible for appointment as health officers. Indeed, it would be illegal to hold that a surveyor should know anything of surveying, since this would be imposing a "test" not provided in the Constitution. Outside of Michigan it has always been supposed that the doctrine in question as handed down from the English test acts referred only to excluding men from office for opinion's sake, and had nothing to do with a rule prescribing the necessary qualifications of officeholders. No man can be excluded merely for dogmatic opinion's sake, but still no one has a right to an office which is only a privilege and not a right. An election board made up of members of one party, as in Detroit, is not properly qualified for the performance of its political duties. Both parties should be represented if frauds are to be prevented and honest elections secured, and the most feasible and practicable means of securing a fair and competent election board is to select the members from the two great recognized and permanent political parties. The alleged partisan "test" in such cases is no more opposed to the Constitution than it is to require Judges, health officers, and surveyors to be qualified for their peculiar duties. The Michigan court could see nothing wrong in the Detroit Democratic practice of taking all the judges from one party, but it would be unconstitutional in their opinion to take half from each of the great parties!

Under the old law, which the Supreme Court was so anxious to retain, the perpetual Aldermen in Detroit have stocked the election boards with Democrats and rigidly excluded all members of other parties in those precincts where they want to get in crooked work. It would be impossible to imagine a more odious partisan "test" than was enforced under the old law, and yet the violation of the Constitution gave the Greenback and Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court no concern so long as the election boards were packed with members of their own party. The court, after losing its head, was willing to uphold the old law, under which only one party could secure a representation on the election boards, and yet with inconsistent and ridiculous logic declared that the new act which provided that election judges should be selected from both parties was void because it prescribed a partisan "test." The test was all right so long as it excluded Republicans, but all wrong when it gave both parties equal representation!

Judge Morse, who acted as spokesman of the Michigan Supreme Court in delivering this asinine opinion, was elected to office as a Fusionist and largely by the aid of fraudulent votes cast in Detroit, where the election machinery was in the exclusive charge of his own partisans. Under a fair election law and with the count made by judges of both parties it is not probable that Judge Morse could continue much longer illuminating the Michigan reports with his peculiar reasoning as to partisan tests.

It seems, however, that the way was made as smooth as possible for the Michigan court, and the Judges acted on a made-up case after hearing only one side. The case was manufactured by the Aldermen, and was an application to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding them to act under the new statute. The court did not require any briefs to be filed, and in fact none was presented on behalf of the people, although the Aldermen had their side thoroughly argued, orally and in print. It was on the basis of this ex-parte hearing that the Democratic and Greenback Judges were able to hold that it would be partisan to give both parties equal representation, and that their friends, the Aldermen, might continue to pack the election boards with their own creatures and exclude everybody else. Such a case cannot be cited as an authority in any other court, but will be a standing reproach to the Michigan Judges until they have the fairness to set it aside.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE WARD SWINDLE.

It is now about eighteen months ago that the country was surprised by the failure of the broker firm of "Grant & Ward" and the collapse of the Marine Bank of New York, of which James D. Fish was President and Ferdinand Ward a director. Justice has been slow, but it is gradually overtaking the robbing, swindling conspirators in that huge game of fraud which wrecked the firm and the bank and hurried Gen. Grant into his grave. Fish was the first to go to the penitentiary, but subsequently was brought to New York as a witness and helped to convict Ward, who is now in Sing Sing. Having incarcerated two of the conspirators, justice is now further engaged in searching for the missing millions which were abstracted from the wrecked concerns.

A new chapter in this strange history now opens. William S. Warner, the assignee of Ward, and J. Henry Work, brother-in-law of Warner and a partner in the law firm of Davies, McNamee & Work, whose senior member became the receiver of Grant & Ward, have been indicted by the Federal grand jury for conspiring with Ward to defraud the stockholders and creditors of the Marine Bank by misapplication of its funds, and also for conspiracy to defraud Gen. Grant himself. As Ward will probably be brought from prison to testify against them, just as Fish left his cell to testify against Ward, the result may be a disclosure of the whereabouts of the missing money, which Ward's trial failed to reveal, a restitution of the plunder, amounting to several millions of dollars, may be compelled, and the responsibility for the ruin of Gen. Grant may be fastened upon the guilty parties.

Messrs. Warner and Work assert that they are guiltless, altho absorbing a so-called "profit" of $1,390,361 from the firm, and that the action of the grand jury will give them the opportunity to prove it. There are many things, however, they will have to explain. They are the men who got Ward to induce Gen. Grant to borrow the $150,000 from Vanderbilt "to save the Marine Bank," and, as soon as he did, they checked out and pocketed the money upon the ground that Ward owed it to them for "profits"—an operation which reduced Grant to bankruptcy and drove him into the grave, as he supposed that he had been disgraced. It will be necessary for them to explain this little operation. It will also be incumbent on them to show that all the plunder of which they stripped Ward, and which went into their pockets, was honest money. If they know where the rest of the plunder is it will be in order for them to disclose the hiding place without reference to the sensibilities of other prominent citizens of New York, including the Mayor, who are as yet unindicted and who will probably watch the trial with painful interest. If they are honest men, as they claim to be, they will of course tell where these millions have gone which were stolen from the Marine Bank and from the unfortunate firm. Both of them were intimate friends and associates of Ward and were actively engaged in business with him on the same premises. If they are honest they will, of course, tell all they know, without availing themselves of the subterfuges always employed by dishonest men, and will join hand in hand with the United States District Attorney in discovering the money and compelling its restitution. There never before was such an opening for two honest men as that which William S. Warner and J. Henry Work have before them. They ought to demand instant trial and call Ward and Fish at once from their retirement to help on the good work. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind very fine. Justice on the robbers of Gen. Grant will yet be administered.

PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

The extraordinary growth and spread of prohibition in the South show that the question is comparatively simple in that section and without the complications that surround it in the North. The Southern Prohibitionists have terrorized even the defiant and intolerant Democratic party, broken through the color-line, and, after carrying the rural districts, are now invading the cities and large towns with marked success. At the recent election in Atlanta, Ga., every colored man found his delinquent poll-tax paid and was hurried to the polls to vote for the "wet" or "dry" ticket without fear of molestation, which was the first time since 1868 that it was possible. An issue which can break down the color-line in Georgia and terrorize the Democracy of that State presents some very unusual and in one sense very encouraging features.

Some of the reasons why prohibition is so successful in the South may be briefly stated as follows:

1. With few exceptions the population of the Southern States is to the "manor born." It is a population native to the soil for many generations and has the homogeneity of sentiment and action that always characterize such a people. In the South both whites and blacks constitute a distinctively American population and the vast majority of both classes can trace their lineage back through American parentage for five, six, seven, and even more generations. The two races are related thro the umbilical cord of 500,000 whites with negro blood or blacks with white blood as the connecting link. Now in all parts of the country where the population is distinctively American in sentiments or habits the liquor question is comparatively easy to handle. The South has an overwhelming majority of that class, with only a sprinkling of foreign population in the cities. As shown by the last census, Georgia has over a million and a half (1,531,616) natives and only 10,564 persons of foreign birth. In the entire South there were at the last census 18,373,174 natives to 649,990 foreigners, and of these one-third, or 211,578, are in the Border-Western State of Missouri, being an overflow from the North.

2. The church has great control over the people of the South and the clergy can dictate politics to the laity in a manner unknown in the North. Free-thinking and agnosticism do not flourish south of Mason and Dixon's line. Black and whites, alike, mostly are members of churches, and they take to the orthodox creeds—the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian. They look with suspicion on the revised versions and prefer the Gospel "with the bark on," always favoring such preaching as that of the Rev. Sam Jones. "Sheol" finds no favor in the Sunny South. In its religion, the South shows the peculiarities of a native population, free from foreign admixtures for many generations, and hence the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian clergy have great control over the people.

3. The temperance question as presented to the people of the South is one of extremes, and has "no third place in it." The people drink either water or unrectified rot-gut whisky. Such drinks as beer and wine are unknown in most parts of the South. It is corn whisky or nothing—a kind of liquor that makes the "drunk" come every time. In the North beer has been popularized of late years so as to take the place of stronger drinks to a large extent, and thus greatly mitigate the evils of intemperance. The Southerners, however, drink unrectified "moonshine" whisky fresh from the still, and this is the principal explanation of the homicides, feuds, shootings, and disorder characteristic of that section. As the South is afflicted with the worst form of intemperance, the reaction against it appears there in the strongest form.

4. Corn whisky has been destroying the labor value of the blacks, and thus undermining the material prosperity of the whites in the Southern States. The negroes who drink at the cross-roads doggeries and carry jugs of the bug-poison home to their cabins soon neglect the cotton fields and fail to pay their rent or return any profit to the white landlords for whom they work on shares. Thus prohibition in the South is an economic as well as a moral and religious question.

5. Political prohibition, being a form of coercion or bulldozing, is naturally suited to the intolerant South, where the majority always tramps out every vestige of opposition. The clergy controlling a homogeneous native and illiterate people of this temper, and with their demands backed up as an economic necessity of the times by the whole landlord class, will be able, if necessary, to make even the Democracy of Georgia and other Cotton States take their stand as a political prohibition party. The Prohibitionists of the South have the power to domineer the Democracy worse than their associates in the North have ever done with the Republicans in such States as Kansas and Iowa, and all the signs go to show that they intend using their opportunity to the utmost. The cross-roads doggery may soon be a thing of the past, to the great benefit of the negroes' morals and the landlords' profits.

THE Prohibitionists carried Atlanta, and the County of Fulton, in which it is situated, Wednesday, after a prolonged and desperate contest, by the very narrow majority of 219 in a poll exceeding 9,000 votes. The fight was so fierce as to excite the whole State of Georgia as spectators of the battle. The city proper gave an anti-prohibition majority of 320, but the county precincts went "dry" by 539, thus beating the "wets" in the city by 219. The voters are about thus divided in politics, color, and race:

White Democrats		5,000
Black Democrats	500—	5,500
Black Republicans		3,000
White Republicans	500—	3,500
Democratic majority		2,000

The foreign vote does not exceed 500 all told, but was cast nearly solid against prohibition. The population of Atlanta and Fulton County at the last census consisted of 47,588 native whites and colored and only 1,549 foreigners, mostly Irish and Germans. The Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist preachers were therefore not much impeded in their compulsory teetotal crusade by foreign influence or votes. In the whole State of Georgia there were but 10,564 foreigners in 1880, while the natives numbered 1,531,616. Most of the natives, both white and black, are members of church and under the control of their clergy, which accounts for the spread and strength of prohibition in that State.

The extraordinarily small number of foreigners in the South, as compared with the native population, will be seen in the following table taken from the census returns of 1880. Out of a total population of nineteen millions only two-thirds of one million are of foreign birth, and one-third of these live in Missouri, which is a Western rather than a Southern State. An examination of this table will show the reason of the spread and strength of compulsory temperance in the South:

	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
Alabama	1,552,771	9,734
Arkansas	792,175	10,350
Delaware	137,140	9,468
Florida	259,584	9,909
Georgia	1,531,616	10,564
Kentucky	1,589,173	59,517
Louisiana	885,800	54,149
Maryland	852,137	82,805
Mississippi	1,122,388	9,209
Missouri	1,956,802	211,578
North Carolina	1,396,008	3,742
South Carolina	987,891	7,686
Tennessee	1,525,657	16,702
Texas	1,477,133	114,616
Virginia	1,497,889	14,696
West Virginia	600,000	18,265
Totals	18,373,174	642,990

IT is believed that the mugwump consumption of turkey yesterday was considerably less than on the corresponding day last November. There were fewer mugwumps yesterday, and they had less appetite.

WE shall know now, probably, who was elected Mayor of Chicago last spring. But why has the work of getting at the facts been so long delayed? What must disinterested people think of the motive which led to raising obstacles.

IT is to be feared that Mr. Parnell would prefer a Conservative victory in England of less magnitude than is promised. He does not want the Conservatives strong enough to become independent of him. The case resembles that of the preacher who, in time of drouth, prayed for rain. After the prayer there came rain in torrents, sweeping away bridges and wrecking things generally. Then the preacher prayed again, in an explanatory way: "O Lord, please send down the dampness gently. We did not want a flood—only a gentle sozzle."

A GROUP of bicyclists in a Massachusetts town have formed a club for Bible study. Reports of the proceedings indicate that it would have been a good deal funnier for observers had a group of Bible students formed a club for bicycle study.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is said to put on a clean shirt every day, and some of the organs of his party are assailing him for it. This was to be expected. A more un-Democratic thing than this has not yet been done by the President. The clean shirt is opposed equally to the traditions, the practice, and the inclinations of his party.

DIO LEWIS says that for nearly thirty years he has worn an ordinary silk hat with about 300 holes punched in the top. It doesn't seem to have had any effect on his brain, but his hair is all right.

THE famous billiardists will try it again, this time in New York. They will have something more to divide.

I AM perfectly destitute of any powers of oratory, and I have had absolutely no training in elocution. The American press—which is a marvel of perfect frankness—has said that my voice is monotonous, and that I do not know what to do with my hands; and with equal frankness I am constrained to admit that what the press has said is so.—*Canon Farrar in his lecture in Chicago.*

And Canon Farrar acted in a sensible and straightforward way in referring to the matter as in the words quoted above. It is nothing particularly to his discredit that he is not an easy speaker. The hack ways of the platform have not the value they once had. Spread-eagle oratory, as it has been termed in the United States, has fallen into disrepute, and a more quiet style has taken its place, even in Congress. The most effective speakers nowadays are not those ready with gorgeous similes, the wordy off-hand talkers, nor even always those most at home before an audience. The Boston lawyer most effective in argument often, it is said, nearly breaks down in a sheer funk when called upon to face the public; and his case is paralleled in the experience of many well-known men, good writers ordinarily, who are always alarmed when they begin speaking, but who make telling points when the first dread has worn off. A man must have some of this feeling of apprehension of his audience to have that magnetic relation with it which gives him influence. There are thousands of shallow fools, all over the country, who will arise, perfectly at their ease, anywhere, to make a speech, and who will reel off commonplaces with intense self-satisfaction and no effect at all. Every town and city has its nuisance in the form of the regular speech-maker. But he does not mold public opinion. Canon Farrar may have the satisfaction of knowing that, in this country, as elsewhere, the really strong men are not the most fluent talkers.

SAN FRANCISCO is complaining of its gas monopoly now. What with our gas companies, the telegraph monopoly, street-car companies, the telephone tax, Standard oil, and a few other things of the sort, life in this country is becoming at least settled. The whole community is tied up.

THE ghost of Gordon is abroad in England.

THERE is a striking resemblance, on a small scale, between the Servian conquest of Bulgaria and the French conquest of Germany fifteen years ago.

IT is generally conceded that the salutes between Yum-Yum and Nanki-Po in "The Mikado," now on at McVicker's, have not the most remote resemblance to the ordinary strictly business stage-kiss.

IN the North people call themselves on the liquor question "prohibitionists" and "liberals" or antis. Often the former are designated as compulsory teetotalers and the latter personal-liberty advocates. Some use the misnomers of temperance and anti-temperance; but, as temperance in the use of liquor means moderate drinking, it is as improper to call a prohibitionist a "temperance man" as to denominate an inebriate a temperance man. But in the South they have got around all these cumbersome circumlocutions and replace them all with two short, descriptive words, "dry" and "wet." The Drys are the prohibitionists and teetotalers and the Wets the drinkers and personal-liberty men. Everybody understands a man's politics on the liquor question instantly when he tells whether he is a "Wet" or a "*Dry*." Just now a severe drouth is prevailing in much of the South, and the long "wet" spell appears to be past—for a time at least. But it has been pretty wet down in Dixie for many a year, and the crops have suffered in consequence.

THERE is no immediate prospect of pleuro-pneumonia dying away in this State. Dr. Paaren has been reappointed State Veterinarian.

THE Washington *Republican* hopes that God may help Mr. Cleveland in writing his message. How envious of Mr. Lawler are these Washington papers!

WHEN the illiterate machinist and rum-vender, Sterling, was not appointed weigher in the New York Custom-House because Collector Hedden did not see fit to nominate him after the Washington authorities had made it possible for him to do so, he told the *Sun* that he proposed to go to Washington when Congress meets to see the fun, adding that "Collector Hedden may find it difficult to get confirmed." But Gov. Hill (spoilsman) has attempted to assuage the grief and heal the wounded sensibilities of Sterling by appointing him Port Warden of New York. Sterling could now be moderately happy were it not that the nomination has to be acted upon by a Republican State Senate, and the chances of his confirmation are microscopic.

THE Cook County Commissioners appear to have celebrated the Fourth of July every time they visited the Insane Asylum.

DOCTORS are warning people that babies should not be kissed on the lips. The lips of female babies rarely ripen under 16 years, and even then a kiss sometimes causes a puckering sensation.

THE round-up of cattlemen at St. Louis this week appears to be a successful one, and the delegates are unanimous in expressing great pleasure at the wonderful fertility of the Missouri soil. They missed it greatly, however, in not visiting St. Louis in the spring or early summer, when the grass is growing so luxuriantly in the streets and the birds are singing in the trees. Then it is charming.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Servians wanted a railroad to the Lower Danube, so the first thing they did was to capture the pass.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There will be but four colored men in the next Legislature of Virginia. The Bourbon victory eliminated the colored citizen from office.

They have vaccination bees in Maine. There is one advantage in being vaccinated by a bee. It always takes.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The other day, in New York City, Henry Ward Beecher was robbed of a valuable watch. While walking along, thinking of eternity, some one robbed him of his time.

The girl of the period now carries her hands in her overcoat pocket just like a man—partly because it's English, and partly, doubtless, because there are holes in her gloves.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Have you any kids?" inquired a young lady of a new clerk in a glove store. "Not yet," said the clerk with a blush; "I have been married but three weeks."—*Georgia Independent.*

A German student who had made very little progress, in taking leave of one of his tutors, began thus with pathos: "Herr Professor, to you I am indebted for all I know——" "Stop, I pray," replied the tutor, "do not mention such a trifle."—*Exchange.*

A well-known author in a street-car, rising and giving his seat to a stout woman, who does not acknowledge the civility—"I'm obliged to you madam." Stout woman, flushing angrily—"For what, sir?" Gentleman, courteously—"For taking my seat." Hilarity among the other passengers.—*Beacon.*

A Yankee schoolmaster in South Carolina has shown his fitness for discipline in a manner astonishing to the district. A doctor of the town published an article in which he asserted that the schoolmaster was no gentleman, and, with all his scholarship, was unfit to teach in a South Carolina school. Some days after, the report states, "the Principal, who is a Massachusetts man, came across the doctor outdoors, in a nice, retired place, and proceeded to wear out his cane on him." The exhibition of Yankee spunk cost $50, but the Judge remarked that, in his opinion, the doctor got no more than he deserved.

Miss Cleveland's conversation is said to have the oracular quality of her writing. To one lady she said: "I wish I could observe Washington life in its political phase, but I suppose I am too near the centre to get an accurate perspective of that. 'Those who live on Mount Athos do not see Mount Athos.'"

Speaking of band music, we have lately heard of a good story which is worth printing. A veteran musician of this city, especially famed for his skill upon the ophicleide, remarked "once on ime," with perfect sincerity, that the "Lynn Brass Band could play 'Nearer My God to Thee' than the Germanians!"—*Lynn Transcript.*

"Ah, good morning; nice morning," was the salutation of a Hartford gentleman to his friend. "How are all the folks?" "O, nicely. As well as could be expected." "Why, what is the matter?" "O, nothing much. I've been boycotted, that's all." "Boycotted?" "Yes. My third girl was born yesterday."—*Hartford Post.*

Horse-car conductor refusing a Canadian 10-cent piece, with an air of offended dignity—I can't take that. Passenger—Why? Conductor—Because they won't take them from me at the office. Passenger (with feigned surprise)—Good gracious! You don't mean to say that if you take that from me in payment of my fare they'll ever see it at the office, do you?—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Prior to the act of 1885 the distribution of seats in Parliament was: County members, 283; borough, 360; university, 9; total, 652. The present distribution under the Redistribution bill is as follows: County members, 377; borough, 284; university, 9; total, 670. The strength of the parties in October was: Conservatives, 247; Liberals, 330; Home-Rulers, 61; total, 638. There were fourteen seats vacant.

It is said that a new sect has sprung up in Canada, whose doctrine is that women have no souls, because the Bible nowhere mentions women angels. This is as logical as the belief of Frank Stockton's negro preacher that all women are possessed with seven devils, because "Mary Magdalam" is the only woman mentioned in the Bible who was freed of the devils.

Undergraduates of the Leland Stanford Jr. University in California will labor under difficulties. For instance, they will find it awkward to sing

> Here's to good old Leland Stanford Jr.—
> Drink her down.

And when they have occasion to cheer a base-ball or rowing victory it will be hardly feasible to spell out the name of the college, in the manner of other institutions.—*Portland Advertiser.*

> O, very timid the startled fawn,
> And trembling the soft gazelle;
> And bashful and blushing as the morn
> The maiden we love so well.
> O, very shy is the frightened hare,
> And the kitten that purs on the mat;
> But none experience half the scare
> As the man with his first beaver hat.

—*Lynn Union.*

The American girl in Bronson Howard's new play talks in this way: "Papa gave me some New York Central shares for my last birthday present, and just before I sailed he wanted to sell them for me. But they were only 91, and the Secretary of the company is Superintendent of our Sunday-school. The clergyman told me that he whispered to him the previous Sunday, while he was changing his gown in the vestry, just before the sermon, that New York Central was sure to go up. So I told pa not to sell mine. My banker here told me yesterday that they were 110. Dear papa! I never could get him to go to church. But he'll go regularly after this."

Lieut. Greely's theories respecting the North Pole naturally meet with much opposition in England. It was his fortune during his imprisonment in the Arctic to upset the conclusions reached by Sir George Nares and his companions respecting the Palæocrystic Sea. Having controverted what the English explorers assumed to be facts, he cannot expect to have his own theories pass unchallenged. Lieut. Greely believes that there is an ocean 1,500 miles in diameter, round about the Pole, that never freezes; and conjectures that the Pole itself is the centre of an ice-capped land covered with ice from 1,000 to 4,000 feet thick. These conclusions are rejected by prominent Arctic authorities in England.

PERSONALS.

Says the London *World:* "The scions of the 'upper middle classes,' who delight to honor the Duke and Duchess of Teck with their hospitality, should really be more careful. A few nights since their host provided a special bottle of sherry for the delectation of the Duke, and the butler had strongly impressed upon his hired assistant the difference between superior and inferior sherry. A good deal of tittering was heard during the first course, for the assistant in question gravely offered each of the guests a glass of 'inferior' sherry with the soup. He imagined, apparently, it was some particular brand."

"Let me tell you," said Florence, the actor, "of a story Tom Ochiltree told me once, which has never gotten into the newspapers. It was in Paris during the Empire. I met him one day near the Madelaine walking through the streets as though he owned Paris. He was glad to see me, and I asked him where he was stopping. He puffed out his cheeks, straightened up, and cocked his eye as he replied in the coolest manner imaginable: 'Down at the Tuileries.' 'No,' said I. 'Yes,' said Tom, with a swagger. 'The fact is, Napoleon is busy and Eugénie is lonesome. I take her out nights to the theatre and parties, you know. Nap. likes it and I'm having a regular Texas time.'"

Mrs. J. M. Barribee, the wife of a once prosperous business-man of Cleveland, has been sick nearly a year. A few days ago her physicians told her that she could not recover. Sadie Boss of No. 562 Erie street, with whom the invalid lived, placed a package of rat poison that she was using on a bureau in the sick room and forgot it. The invalid, as she confessed while dying, had a fearful mental struggle alone in the sick room, and decided to die. She took the poison, but not until the agonies of death were upon her and it was too late to save her did she confess what she had done. Her agonies lasted twelve hours, and she died with a scream on her lips just as the first peal of the church bells sounded Sunday forenoon.

In the Town of Oxford, Me., live two remarkable dwarf women by the name of Burns. One is 27 years of age, the other a year older or younger. Owing to some strange disease of their bones they stopped growing when 4 years old. They are no larger now than then, except their heads, hands, and feet. They are less than thirty inches in hight, and they weigh about sixty or seventy pounds each. They are quite well educated, having attended school until they were 18 years old. They are of full average intelligence, take great delight in reading the daily papers, and have read many of the books in the public library. They sweep, wash dishes, cook, and do much other work about the house. Being rather sensitive they keep out of the way when strangers come in. It is said they were offered $200 a week by a leading showman a few years ago, but refused to leave home.

Speaking of Gen. George H. Sheridan, formerly of Louisiana, and now living in New York City, a correspondent says: "Sheridan was an attaché of the New Orleans Custom-House at the same time that he was Adjutant-General of Louisiana. Although drawing double pay he did no work at all. Adjutant-General Townsend of the United States army once sent him a request for a statement of the available militia of the State. His reply was something after this manner: 'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of recent date requesting me to give you a statement of the number of militia in this State available for immediate service. I have the honor to report that the available militia of the State of Louisiana consists of one Adjutant-General, fully armed, equipped, and ready for instant service. I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, George H. Sheridan, Adjutant-General of Louisiana.'"

Katie Clark, a negro girl, has just been released from the Georgia Penitentiary, after having served out a three years' sentence for larceny. Monday morning she was at the Atlanta Station-House and began to tell the officers why she was sent up. She says that about three years ago she stole $450, a gold watch and chain, and a ring from Mr. Harrison, who lives on Decatur street, and that before she was arrested she deposited the whole thing in the bank. She was arrested, tried, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Mr. Harrison never recovered the money or jewelry, as he could not find out where she had placed them. "Now I am out," she continued, "free once more, and a rich negro, as I have got $450 in hard money, and they can't take it from me, because I have served my time out and the money is mine, and I am going to hold to it." Katie says she did not learn the "lock step" while in the pen, but had a good time generally, and hugged herself to think she had the stolen money safely laid away where no one could get it.

The *Future* is the name of a luminous newspaper published at Richland, Kas., by Mr. C. C. Blake. It is not, perhaps, much on hindsight, but comes out strong on foresight. In other words, it predicts the weather for a month ahead. For instance, in September Mr. Blake told his readers that during October storms and showers would be scattered over the greater part of North America in about the usual proportion, some localities receiving too much while others would not have quite enough. The startling way in which this ratiocination came to pass places Mr. Blake in the front rank of prophets, and ought to insure him some profits in the *Future*. Mr. Blake's motto is "Ad astra, per aspera, Eureka," and he proposes to do all his business in strict accordance with these noble sentiments. He obligingly explains that he could predict the weather for a year ahead just as well as a month, but it would not pay, as the newspapers of the country would print his predictions from day to day and nobody would buy the *Future*, which would, therefore, of course, soon become the *Past*. The last number of Mr. Blake's unique paper says that this month will have some cold snaps, which will bring frost. There will also be about the usual number of storms, some of which will be quite severe. It is pleasant to know these things before they take place.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The death-rate in Paris this year is at an annual rate of 20.62 per 1,000.

The Bishop of London has issued a circular stating that he should be very glad if the clergy throughout the diocese would support the Church of England Temperance Society by sermons, and, if possible, offertories, Sunday, May 9, 1886.

An inquest was held at Mitchellstown on the body of a returned Irish-American named Mexal, who had committed suicide. The evidence proved that he went to the family burying-ground and cut his throat and severed veins about the body with a razor, being afterwards found lying dead on the grave where his relatives are interred. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

A military balloon service has now been organized in the Russian army, and some days ago the first balloon experiment was made from St. Petersburg to Novgorod by two Lieutenants of the aerostatic detachment of Sappers, accompanied by a professional aeronaut. The journey of about 106 miles was successfully accomplished in five hours. A military carrier-pigeon service is also now being arranged.

Nov. 14, when the freedom of the Town of Dundee was conferred on the Duke of Argyle, his Grace spoke of it as "the most Radical town in the Kingdom," and went on to speak of Dundee as one of the first towns to introduce free trade in its early history, and in these days of commercial and agricultural depression he hoped it would continue to uphold free-trade principles, however strongly tempted to resort to protection.

The Registrar-General's quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths shows that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain the births of 277,479 children, and the deaths of 148,554 persons, were registered in the three months ending 30th September, 1885. The natural increase of population was therefore 128,925 The birth rate in the United Kingdom in the third quarter of 1885 was 30.3, and the death rate 16.2 per 1,000. The marriage rate in the second quarter of 1885 was 14.0 per 1,000.

As almost every member of the Cabinet is either a Peer or a Peer's relative, it may be well to keep in mind what our Peers and their relatives have received from the State between 1850 and 1884: Dukes, £9,760,000; Marquises, £8,305,950; Earls, £48,181,202. [A £ means $5.] These are large sums, and assuredly no 10,000 families of those who are not Peers have received one-hundredth part of this amount. It may be an excellent plan that the Executive should be in the hands of the aristocracy, but cheap it is not. These Brahmins know how to take care of themselves and their relations.—*Truth.*

During the ten months ended Oct. 31 the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom shows a considerable falling off, being in the proportion of 187,000 this year against 221,000 last year. The diminution runs through all the nationalities, only 56,000 Irishmen having emigrated this year, against 68,000 last year. The United States continues to be the great attraction, more especially for the Irish. This year there came to the United States in round figures 66,000 English, 12,000 Scotch, and 48,000 Irish, while the wide and rich fields of Australasia drew only 23,000 English, 4,000 Scotch, and 5,000 Irishmen.

M. Michelin, late President of the Paris Municipal Council and now one of the new Deputies for the Seine, had received from three individuals, named Mme. Ratazzi, M. Labrugiere, and M. Presnel, a post-dated check for 300,000 francs, accompanied by a note explaining that the money should be his provided he secured to them the contract for the completion of the Boulevard Haussmann. M. Michelin at once laid information and the defendants were proceeded against. At first they pretended that the communication had been meant for an architect by the name of Michelin, but, this defense failing to the ground, it was argued by their counsel that M. Michelin was not a public functionary within the meaning of the act and that consequently there could be no case against the defendants. The court, however, ruled to the contrary and sentenced each of the accused to three months' imprisonment and 100 francs fine.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROF. STODDARD'S OPENING LECTURE ON NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Central Music-Hall was crowded last night with an appreciative audience to listen to the first of Prof. John L. Stoddard's illustrated lectures. The subject of last night's lecture was "Napoleon the Great—From Corsica to the Throne." Prof. Stoddard gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him by the presence of such an audience. He was beginning to feel more and more at home in Chicago every time he visited it, he said.

"Napoleon," said the lecturer, "has been compared by most historians and biographers to a brilliant meteor that flashed suddenly in the heavens, exhibited its surpassing brilliancy for a moment, and then sunk in the boundless space. But to my mind the comparison is inadequate and faulty. I should rather compare him to a magnificent constellation that appeared in the heavens and remained there for a time, while all men gazed with wonder and admiration upon it while it lasted. Or perhaps more fittingly we might compare his career with a mighty conflagration, the reflection of whose devouring flames lit up the horizon and skies, and after it had subsided left nothing but a scene of desolation." At this point the lights in the hall were turned down and a powerful light was reflected upon the large screen which covered the entire front of the stage, and panoramic views of the most important localities and persons connected with Napoleon's career were afforded the audience as the lecturer referred to them. The first view was that of a scene on the coast of the Island of Corsica, where Napoleon was born, the lecturer observing at the time that the three most important epochs in the Emperor's life took place on small islands, for he was born in Corsica, banished to Elbe, and died in the obscure Island of St. Helena.

The career of the conqueror was followed from the military school to Paris; thence into Italy, where, as a beardless youth, he was given command of the French armies over the heads of old Generals; then back to Paris and into Egypt, where, amid the pyramids and sands of the deserts, he completely exterminated the bravest, most dashing, and best skilled body of cavalry the world ever saw—the Mamelukes. It was while in Egypt fighting against fate almost that he learned that an imbecile Directory in France had lost to her what he had won in Italy, and with 600 men he immediately set sail for France, where he was hailed as the deliverer of the people, and at the head of a new army conceived and executed the almost impossible feat of crossing the snow-clad Alps back into the plains of Italy, where he again planted the colors of the Directory, and proved himself the most daring and successful, if not the most skillful, General in Europe. Then, upon his return to France, he went about the work of seating himself upon the throne by having himself made a Consul, took command of the army, and finally reached what he thought was the goal of his ambition—the title, "Emperor of France"! The pictures representing these incidents and localities were strikingly real and excited the admiration of the audience. The most beautiful scene was that of the monastery of St. Bernard in the Alps by moonlight. The history of the ambitious but unfortunate monarch will be continued in another lecture tonight.

NOTES.

According to a contract signed yesterday Lillian Russell will appear at Hooley's for one week beginning Dec. 13 in "Polly."

Nearly all the theatres were crowded last evening, and Judic's performance at the Chicago Opera-House caught the overflow, the auditorium being well filled.

FATALLY SHOT WHILE HUNTING.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—While trying to shoot a rabbit today Carl Semple, aged 13, shot Samuel A. Bedell, aged 18, through the heart.

LONDON, O., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Walter Maddux shot at a rabbit today and probably fatally wounded his companion, Harry Crabb, aged 17. The wounded boy is a widowed mother's support.

NEW YORK.

Echoes from the Recent Great and Destructive Storm Along the Atlantic Coast.

How the Wild Waves Disported and Tore Things at Crescent and Nantasket Beaches.

Suicide of a Prominent Young Kentuckian at One of the Hotels—An Insurance Swindler Caught.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A Boston dispatch says: Thousands of persons sought Crescent Beach this afternoon to see the effects of the storm. The tide reached its hight shortly after 2 o'clock. The waters were then piling up against the Vue d'Eau Hotel as though they meant to carry it away. The tide was anxiously watched by those looking out for the interests of the building. About 1 o'clock a wave, larger than the others, hurled itself with terrific force against the front of the hotel. There was a sound of planks being torn from their fastenings, and when the water receded an ugly hole was seen in the wall. The next wave removed more planks, and soon the entire side was torn away. The two-story piazza fell with a crash, and a minute later was used as a battering-ram by the waves in their efforts to remove the obstruction in their path. In the office, and, in fact, on all the lower floors, the waves were having a wild frolic. Doors were thrown aside like so much chaff. The water was thrust high along the corridors. Furniture was dashed here and there like mere corks. All the front of the hotel was undermined and when the tide receded to its natural limits the building looked as though it had passed through a day's siege. Big holes where the logs had crushed their way through were visible in several places. The floors had yielded to the wild dance of Neptune's subjects and hung shaking in the wind. The total damage is estimated at over $5,000, most of which is on the bulkhead.

The damage at Nantasket Beach is quite heavy. The lower balconies on the sea side of the hotel at Nantasket are washed away. The Clam Bake House and balcony on the Rockland Café were also carried away and other buildings, including bathing-houses, were swept away by the ocean, which made a clean sweep across the railway-track from Nantasket Pier to Point Allerton.

The damage done by the storm and the high tide this week, from Sandy Hook to Bay Head, on the Jersey coast, amounts to upwards of $100,000. In Jersey City at least 400 storekeepers and families suffered. The damage to the Erie Railroad is placed at $5,000. Freight on the pier of the Monarch Steamship Company was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The Morris Canal Company met with severe loss, the canal banks being completely covered and badly washed. In Hoboken the flood caused a loss of $5,000, and in Weehawken $10,000. The larger part of the latter loss falls upon the Erie Company. At Bayonne the Standard Oil Company loses a number of tanks which were undermined and carried out by the tide. The water is still so deep on the meadows between Newark and Elizabeth that passengers between these points have to be sent around by way of Jersey City and Bayonne. At Rockaway over $10,000 damage was done.

AN INSURANCE SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Charles Cox, an insurance swindler, was brought back here tonight from Boston. Last August, while living in Brooklyn, he had reported to the German-American Insurance Company that a fire had destroyed considerable property in his house and he wanted an adjuster sent over. The company having no adjuster of their own ready sent over one from the Star Insurance Company, and he remembered, as soon as he heard the name of the man, to have adjusted a case for him not long before under similar circumstances. The fraud was thus discovered, but before Cox, who went under the name of Brinzy, could be arrested he had fled. Fire Marshal Thorne of Brooklyn said tonight that there were other complaints against the man, and that she had made $5,000 a year in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and Brooklyn in the business. Cox's method was to char out a wardrobe or closet and burn a few pieces of silk. Upon these supposed losses he would get his insurance.

MR. FORD'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon a young and well-dressed man applied for a room at the Coleman House. His actions were strange, as though he had been drinking heavily or had been taking opium. He had no baggage and paid $2 for his room. When the register was passed toward him he said the clerk might as well enter his name, giving it as J. C. Ford, Louisville, Ky. This morning he came down-stairs and staid in the office for about an hour. That was the last seen of him until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the proprietor (Mr. Rogers) sent a hall-boy to his guest's room to ask if he wanted it for another night. The boy reappeared at the desk in a few minutes pale and breathless. He said that Mr. Ford was lying across the bed and he thought he was dead. This was found to be true. Appearances indicated that the guest had risen to a reclining posture to drink out of the pitcher, and while so doing fell back dead, the pitcher still in his hand. Among the dead man's effects was a check-book of the Fifth Avenue Bank. About 100 checks had been drawn. Within the book were two checks, one for $30 and one for $75, and a draft for $200. The three papers have date of Nov. 15, and were drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank by James C. Ford, to his own order, and were also indorsed by him. Some of the check-stubs showed payments for dues to the Pendennis Club of Louisville. In one pocket was one of Delmonico's dinner-checks for $14.45. In another was a pawn-ticket, showing that yesterday he had raised $10.50 on a coat. Only $1.60 in money was found. There were receipted bills for wearing apparel, carriage hire, and club dues, and a letter on the note-heads of Davis, Mallory & Co. of Louisville from Trabue Barksdale, written Nov. 10. The letter urged Mr. Ford to join the writer in a Western hunting trip. Mr. Ford was between 30 and 35 years old. No one could be found this evening who knew him, but from the nature of his effects it is supposed that he belonged to a prominent Louisville family. Two families of that name are well known there.

HE WAS DESPONDENT.

Moritz Orbach, a native of Berlin, 50 years of age, committed suicide today by taking morphine while in his room at No. 244 East Sixty-fifth street. He came of a good German family, and his brother is a wealthy banker in Berlin. He came to this country in 1863, and met with so many reverses that about a year ago he attempted suicide, but was discovered in time to save his life. Since then he had been unsuccessful in getting anything to do. His landlady found him lying dead on his bed in his room. A phial containing a quantity of morphine was on the table near the bed.

COL. MAPLESON'S OPERA FAILURE.

Col. Mapleson has announced that his season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, which was to have lasted to Dec. 19, will be brought to a close at the end of the current week, and it has been stated that the cause of the premature termination is Mapleson's failure to pay the stipulated rent of $250 a night for the Academy. President Leroy and most of the directors declined to say anything on the subject today. From one of them, however, it was ascertained that Col. Mapleson has not paid any rent so far for the Academy and that a peremptory demand for the money called forth a note from the Colonel Tuesday last in which he said that owing to circumstances over which he had no control he would be compelled to bring the season to a premature close.

TO RECEIVE PARNELL.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—There was a meeting of Irish Nationalists here this afternoon. Gen. Kirwin, one of the leaders, and editor of the New York *Tablet*, said the purpose was to create a strong feeling throughout the country in order that Charles Stewart Parnell might be tendered a rousing American reception when he lands in New York next January on his way to the National Convention in Chicago.

SULPHUR.

Sulphur is deposited in the top of Mount Popocatepetl at the rate of a ton a day.

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:
Jones—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?
Smith—How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.
J.—Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form, but I am well now.
S.—What did you do for it?
J.—I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.
S.—I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.
J.—Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

FRYING.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF IT.

The object of cooking (says J. B. Hodgkins in the *Housekeeper*) is to bring about mere chemical changes in articles of food when exposed to the influence of heat. Baking, frying, boiling, or roasting are all only so many different methods of applying heat. The commonest, the most convenient, the cheapest, and quickest of these methods is frying, which can be applied to almost all articles of food, which requires the least apparatus and the smallest fire, yet of all methods is the least understood, the one which destroys most food, and is the cause of more indigestion and dyspepsia than all the other methods combined. The reason of this is, that in many substances the admixture of fat prevents chemical processes of cooking from having their proper development. The perfection of frying would be to have food fried without coming into contact with the fat at all. But as this is, of course, a self-evident impossibility, the next best thing is to have the food come in contact with the fat as little as possible. This is accomplished simply by having the fat hot. Grease of every description is capable of being heated to a very much higher temperature than water; in fact, it can be made almost three times as hot as boiling water. When fat is at its boiling point it is so hot that any article of food brought in contact with it is actually burnt, and this is precisely the reason why, for purposes of frying, fat should always be boiling hot. For any article of food, a doughnut for example, dipped into boiling fat, is immediately covered all over by a thin crust of burnt dough which prevents the fat from penetrating furthur in, and enables the rest of the doughnut to be exposed to a greater degree of heat than can be applied to it by any other process, without coming in contact with the fat, and the natural chemical processes go on inside with a greater degree of perfection than can be obtained by any other method. Perfect frying is the perfection of cooking, but so soon as the fat is not sufficiently hot to create the burnt crusts around the article fried, the fat penetrates it and absolutely prevents cooking from taking place at all. If the fat is not boiling, bubbling hot, the process that takes place is not cooking, but simply drenching the food with a tepid fat and rendering it totally indigestible. It makes no difference how hot the fat is afterward, the mischief is done the moment the fat penetrates inside.

All perfectly fried food has a thin, crisp, brown outside crust (which has in itself a relishing taste), and is perfectly free from even the suspicion of fat inside, except what was intentionally put there by the cook. All housekeepers know that to fry well their fat should be hot. But they do not attend to it half as scrupulously as they would if they understood the true philosophy of it. Boiling, bubbling, hot fat cannot penetrate anything, and cooks to perfection; tepid fat penetrates everywhere and does not cook at all, but actually prevents cooking. Any housekeeper who reads this, and chooses to profit by it, need never put any greasy, fried, half-cooked, and indigestible food upon her table. The hotel secret consists in having the fat boiling hot before the things are put in. There is one other condition which follows naturally from this first one, but which is almost invariably lost sight of even by good cooks, and that is that the fat should entirely cover the article to be fried. The reason of this is, that the part not at once covered by the fat remains cold, cools off the fat near it, and then absorbs the tepid fat just the same as if it had never been hot. Fryingpans should be deep, well-filled, and heated to the boiling point, and then it is easy to turn out fried food, crisp, brown, and dry on the outside, and perfectly soft, moist, and well cooked within. It is a peculiarity of the outside crust of things fried in boiling fat that the fat itself drips off from it as readily as water; hence, well-fried articles are neither greasy in appearance nor very greasy in reality. Frying ought to be as easy as boiling.

AN ATHLETE'S DIET.

HOW WALLACE ROSS EATS AND DRINKS.

Wallace Ross in the *Cook:* I eat, and always have eaten since I was a boy, a plenty of nourishing, generous food; and I am very wide in my choice, eating as a rule any good food that tempts my appetite, and that is hearty enough to be easily tempted. For myself I am not especially fond of what you call made dishes, but prefer food in its plainer forms. For meats, I eat chiefly mutton and beef; and I use a good deal of bread, of course being as careful as I can to get the best. My own idea is, that so long as you have sound, sweet food it doesn't make much difference what kind it is or how much you eat of it. I am very particular to eat slowly. I eat three times a day. Breakfast is a light or hearty meal according to how I feel about it at the same time. Lunch in the middle of the day is always light, and dinner at 6:30 or 7 is the principal meal of the day. I always take an hour for that. If I haven't an hour to spare at dinner-time I put off dinner till I have the time. I find, though, that aside from meat and bread I must have plenty of vegetables. No man can make any kind of an athlete without eating plenty of vegetables. I take all kinds, and pretty much of all fruit too. Fruits are good. A man can't stay without that kind of food. He has no endurance. Yes, I'm Scotch, and I believe in oatmeal, but I don't think you ought to eat too much of it. I have it at breakfast about three times a week. I am fond of milk too, and am especially careful to drink it slowly. It is excellent food, but it is very bad to drink it fast. And it isn't good to take too much liquid at any time, especially at meals. I have a habit of always drinking a glass of water when I first get up—spring-water if I can get it. I don't exactly know why I do it. I don't know that it is very good for me. I guess it is because I like it. There's no accounting for taste, you know. Tea is my greatest stimulant. I don't drink much coffee, but I do take considerable tea—black tea always, I never use green—and I take it with sugar and milk, and never take it iced. I don't mean when I say it is my greatest stimulant that I never take anything stronger. I very seldom do, but sometimes, just before a race, for instance, if I need it I take some brandy—no malt liquor. That's bad, especially lager. Lager is very bad. In training? Well, I make no difference in my diet in training. I only try to keep more regular hours, especially in sleeping. And I take no physic. Physic is bad always. In training it's fatal.

A FINE CROP OF LIARS.

THEY ARE BEING BRED AND NOURISHED BY THE PROHIBITION LAW IN KANSAS.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* Delegate Stone has just returned from a trip to Kansas. He was at the city-hall this morning, and, while waiting for an interview with the Mayor, related his experience in evading the Prohibition law of St. John's State. "It was Saturday night," he said, "and I was about to turn into the hotel—I was stopping in the Town of Hutchinson—when I looked down the street and saw the sign 'saloon.' Just to see how they worked things I went down to the saloon and asked for a drink of liquor. 'Don't sell it,' said the bartender. 'Give you some ginger ale.' 'All right,' I said, 'let's have the ginger.' He set out some ginger ale and I drank it. It was all right, much to my surprise, for I thought ginger ale was but a synonym for whisky. As I turned go the bartender said, 'You can get what you want in the drug store next door.' I went in the drug store and asked for some whisky. 'How much do you want—a pint?' inquired the proprietor. 'Yes, a pint will do,' said I, thinking, as he had given me the hint, that that was the proper amount to buy. Well, he turned to a book and began to fill out a blank. Then he asked me what I wanted it for. I didn't answer, and he said inquiringly, 'general debility,' and I said yes. Then he tore off the blank, put it before me for signing, and after I had signed it put it on a hook. In a minute I had a pint of whisky, and he had my money. Before I left I asked him for one of the blanks to be filled on such occasions and he gave me it, and here it is." Mr. Stone produced a printed blank of white folio paper about the size of a gas receipt. It read as follows:

APPLICANT'S STATEMENT FOR INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

I, ——, of lawful age, a resident of and residing in Hutchinson, County of Reno, State of Kansas, hereby apply for a —— ——, to be used for medical, scientific, or mechanical purposes—viz.: —— ——, and I further state that the same is not for use as a beverage, for sale, nor to be given away, but for the sole purpose hereinbefore set forth, and that I have not bought any liquor at this place before today. —— ——, applicant.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., —— 188–.

A. B. DICKEY & Co., druggists.

"Now you see," said Mr. Stone, "what a liar a man has to make of himself to get a drink. I signed the blank without looking at the contents, but I have thought since that while the sale of liquors may have been restricted in Kansas by prohibition laws, the operation of the same must inevitably result in the production of a crop of liars superior to that of any half-dozen States in the country."

A QUEER MOTOR.

It Is Soon to Be Tried—Mr. Secor Talks About His New Vessel.

He Says She Will Go Through the Water Like a Rocket Through the Air.

The Manner in Which Energy Is to Be Stowed Is Also Plainly Demonstrated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The slender little craft which has been slowly approaching completion at Pollion's shipyard, under the direction of the Secors, is becoming an object of great interest. She will be launched in a few days. While the hull has been lying on the ways, engineers and scientific men, naval officers from Washington, the Japanese embassy, and the simply curious have been over to look at her and guess what is inside of her and how she is going to work. For on these points her builders maintain the closest secrecy, and the rule, "No admittance," is rigidly enforced. The scientific papers have been publishing articles upon the possible application of the principle on which she is to run—the explosion of gases —and men about town have been discussing the business aspects of the matter.

It has long been understood, even by nonprofessional people, that while the steam-engine has nearly realized the limits of its efficiency there is still an enormous loss of energy in the transmission of the power of ages of sunlight condensed in the form of coal to the revolving shaft or paddle-wheel that does the work so useful to the world. The steam-engine is simply an intermediate agent between the power dormant in the coal and the work to be done, and for certain reasons well known to the student of physics the percentage transmitted by this agent can never exceed a certain figure. Some authorities place this amount as low as 4 per cent. Hence there is food for the wildest imagination in the possibilities of what might be accomplished if the engine could be dispensed with and the power generated by chemical action from coal or dynamite be applied directly to useful work. Edison is wrestling with this problem in the field of electrical engineering, trying to develop an electric current directly from the combustion of coal without the intermediate engine and dynamo.

John Secor, in speaking of the boat, said to a *Tribune* reporter: "She will be driven through the water as a rocket is driven through the air."

"It is easy to understand that if the gases generated by chemical change in the 300,000 pounds of dynamite under Flood Rock could be dribbled out in a series of explosions by a suitable apparatus, and in such a way that each explosion would occur between a vessel and the mass of water behind it, there would be power enough to drive the Great Eastern back and forth across the ocean like a ferry-boat." "If," says Mr. Secor, "the generation of gas by the rapid combustion of a rocket, and acting against the elastic air as a fulcrum, drives the rocket forward with its characteristic rapidity and force, why shouldn't a similar action, directed against an unyielding, inelastic body of water from the stern of a vessel, drive that vessel along at a good rate of speed and a small cost?"

The success or failure of such use of the force would depend on the perfection of the arrangement by which it is applied, slowly and usefully, as in the rocket and not instantaneously and distinctively as in the bomb. Mr. Secor maintains that his invention will fulfill these conditions.

"Before we made a model or did anything else," said he, "we submitted our ideas to Prof. Anthony, who fills the chair of Physics in Cornell University. He studied over them for two or three days, experimented in his laboratory, and finally told us that he thought the thing would work. If it does work it will be vastly more economical than anything yet tried, because the range of temperature is greater. What I mean is this: An engineer will tell you that a steam-engine would realize only a part of the energy in the coal that is shoveled into its boilers, because only that heat between the temperature at which the steam enters the engine cylinder and that in which it is liberated into the exhaust or condenser is available. 'But in this case,' says the professor, 'the range of temperature during the expansion of the gases is greater than in the case of steam, and, therefore, a greater portion of the total energy will be realized.' It has been stated by high authority that the gas-engine is to become a vastly more economical source of power than the steam-engine. Now, ours is a gas-engine, but the power is applied directly and continuously from the cylinder without any crank and the resultant reciprocating motion. We built a little model before we began work on this, and it worked satisfactorily. When the power was applied it started off almost instantly and at a good rate of speed from the first. There is one great advantage in our system which alone ought to make it successful, if it works at all. That is, in doing away with the propeller-shaft in a steamer. It is impossible to make a large vessel perfectly rigged. A deflection of three inches would not be noticeable in a vessel 300 feet long, and yet the result of such deflection on a revolving steel shaft is to increase enormously the strain upon it and the friction at its bearings. This is what causes the breakage of the shafts of so many steamships. It is only a question of time when the shaft of every sea-going vessel will break. It was this that broke the Dolphin's shaft. It is all nonsense to say that there was a flaw in it. It contained as good material as was ever used. At the first trial the full power of the engines was put upon it, and it stood the strain. When they came to turn around in the Sound the pilot rang to slow her down to half-speed, as is usual. But the officer said, 'Go ahead at full speed. We are testing her.' So they went ahead at full speed; the helm was put hard down, and the stern of the vessel swung violently to one side. Of course the hull was sprung slightly, and the shaft with it. While thus out of line it was still compelled to revolve at its highest speed. The result was almost unavoidable; it broke. We have only a part of our machinery in. After everything is tight about the hull, as proved by filling it with water, we shall launch it, put in the rest of the machinery, and then be ready for a trial trip."

THE PRESIDENT'S METHODS.

HOW HE SNUBS CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch to New York *World* (Dem.): The President is not very courteous to the few officeseekers who manage to run the gantlet and get into his presence. The other day Dorsey Clagett, a local politician, who has been going to the White House two or three times a week since March 4, got by the guards and reached the President to have one more good old talk about the District offices and the necessity for a change. The President said:

"Well, the District doesn't seem to be going to ruin in spite of the fact that there have been no changes. They will have to wait awhile—at least until Congress meets."

Mr. Clagett then said he thought action ought to be taken before that time; that he did not like to come to the White House as often as he had been doing. The President looked at him and replied:

"O! I thought you liked it." This remark did not shut off Mr. Clagett. He said:

"Well, Mr. President, since I am here I think you had better hear what I have to say. It will probably save both my time and yours." The President at this sat down upon a sofa and, leaning back with a wearied air, folded his arms, saying:

"Well, go ahead and make your speech. I guess I can forget it as fast as you can say it."

It is said that even this did not discourage Mr. Clagett. The President is getting quite a reputation for making very brusque remarks to his callers. The other day a local New York politician was urging upon him with emphasis and vigor a certain line of policy in the State of New York regarding appointments. The President closed him out with:

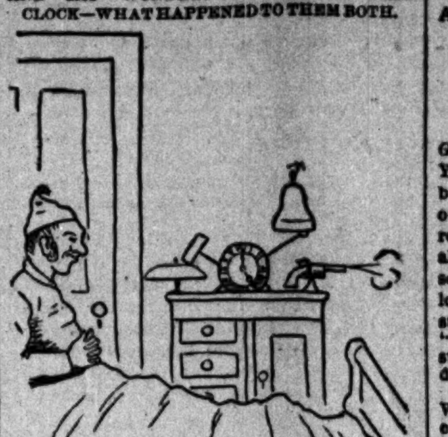
"I know of no paragraph in the Constitution or any clause on the statute-book which provides for the office of Assistant President of the United States."

The *Capital* today reports the President as saying to a persistent caller from the West:

"Now look here, my friend, you say you have voted the Democratic ticket for thirty-five years; that you have worked and prayed and spent your money for Democratic success all this time, and that you told the people of your town after I was elected that the Government would be run on a new plan; that there was to be a change in the policy of administration; that the public service would not be maintained for the purpose of paying salaries to a lot of political wire-pullers, but would be managed in the interest of the people and not the partisans. Now, you go home and tell the people of your town that you have been to Washington and have seen the President, and that he told you every word you said was true. Good morning."

A CRANKY OLD MAN

AND HIS WONDERFULLY-CONSTRUCTED CLOCK—WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM BOTH.



"*A cranky old man had a clock.*"

A cranky old man had a clock,
A patent affair with a spring,
And with ratchets—a terrible thing—
Which, if wound up at night,
Would go off at daylight,
And arouse all the folks in the block.



"*And arouse all the folks in the block.*"

The people got mad at the clock
And its owner, the cranky old man,
And hit on an original plan
To alarm the old bore,
For they tunneled his door
And put dynamite into the lock.



"*And put dynamite into the lock.*"

It was rough on the man with the clock,
For they put in so heavy a load
That a hole in his bedroom it blowed
And ripped up the place so
He concluded to go,
His nerves had sustained such a shock.



"*His nerves had sustained such a shock.*"

GIVING A REASON FOR IT.

WHY AN ARKANSAW DARKY'S COTTON CROP TURNED OUT SO BADLY—A NEW INDICTMENT OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

"How did your cotton turn out, Uncle Middleton?"

"It didn' turn out, sah."

"I am sorry."

"Yer ain ha'f ez sorry ez I is."

"I rode along by your place some time ago and I saw that your crop looked bad."

"Yas, an' arter dat it got so bad dat it didn' look er tall. Got down so low it wa'n't able ter look."

"You had but little rain in your neighborhood?"

"Didn' hab none, sah. W'y, sah, it wuz so dry dat we had ter water de fish in de bayou. Dar wuz water in de place, but it wuz sich dry water dat de fish wouldn' drink it."

"Well, you must have had a drouth."

"Yas, sah, I reckons we did. One time er rain sot in an' blame ef de draps o' water didn' dry up 'fore da teched de groun'. It wuz de dryes' season I eber seed, but I ken 'count fur it."

"What was the cause?"

"De cibil sarvice 'form, sah."

"How did that have such an effect?"

"Yer see I libs in er pow'ful Dimercrat neighborhood an' de cibil sarvice druv de rain 'way from de Dimercrats."

"You don't believe in civil service reform, then, do you?"

"No, sah, it's too dry for me."

"Then you are not a Democrat."

"Doan talk so loud Mars 'Lias. I doan know yit whuther I is or not. I'se workin' fur de pos'office down at Snake Bayou an' ef I gits de place an' de guberment wants me ter be er Dimercrat, I will be one."

"You can't hold a position as Postmaster."

"W'y kaint I?"

"Because you can't read."

"Do dat make any diffunce?"

"Of course it does. You have to read the address on the letters."

"Mars 'Lias, dar neber is no letters dat comes ter dat office."

"Well, newspapers, then."

"Doan no newspapers come."

"What is the use of a post-office then?"

"Blame 'f I know. Lemme see: I b'lebe one letter did come dar onct. I wuz wid de pos'master at de time, an' he broke open de letter an' tuck out er $10 bill. He said dat it wuz ergin de law ter sen' money in letters widout er money order, an' said dat de guber'ment sont him word to break open all 'spicious letters an' ef da had money in 'em ter take it out. Arterwards he told me dat de guber'ment sont him some more word, sayin' dat de pos'master hisse'f mustn' take de money, but mus' git some 'sponsible pusson ter ack in de matter. Den, sez he, 'Middleton, ez I has unbeknownst vi'lated de law, won't yer please say dat yesse'f tuck out de money?' I allus wuz er 'comerdatin' pusson, so I 'greed ter de plan an' made my mark on er piece o' paper, when he had dun put my name ter it. Wall, sah, dat ack is causin' me some trouble, fur shortly arter dat I wuz 'rested fur robbin' de mail. I got out on bon' an' now I'se up heah 'tendin' cou't. It won't be no trouble ter git cleared, an' when I does git cleared, I wants yer 'fluence in de matter o' gittin' dat office myse'f. Wall, heah comes a deputy marshal, an' I reckons da wants me at de cou't-house."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THREE MEN DROWNED.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 26.—It is believed that the barge Cornelius Grinnell went down in the gale of Wednesday, and her crew of three men perished. She was in tow of a tug, but broke away in the gale. The tug had great difficulty in living through the storm. The crew consisted of Capt. T. P. Smith and two others, names unknown.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

A Tall Puff of Henry Ward Beecher by the Rev. H. R. Haweis of London.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—[Editor *Pall Mall Gazette.*]—Like London, with a difference, New York City is "very rough" on open stores and buying and selling in general; but, on the other hand, the "cars" are in full swing at reduced fares, and excursions out of town are all the rage. The New York churches are not scattered all over the place, or connected locally with districts and parishes, but they stand at intervals in the fashionable avenues—"Fifth," "Madison," and others. I was much struck with the perspective of spires reaching down those apparently interminable vistas.

In the evening I made a pilgrimage to hear Ward Beecher, taking a car from Madison avenue, which in about half an hour brought me to the foot of the famous Brooklyn Suspension Bridge. No words can express the effect of that wonderful structure, which spans the river, swings on two mighty piers, and connects New York with Brooklyn. It took me about twenty minutes to walk across. The immense hight of the Gothic stone piers, the colossal chains and binders, with their multitudinous network of lines converging in aerial perspective in the electric light, the glimmering cities on both sides the river, and the fleet of night steamers and ferry boats brilliantly aglow with ruby and emerald points of light, formed a magic scene never to be forgotten. Another tram brought me to within a stone's throw of Ward Beecher's tabernacle, a spacious but unpretentious-looking edifice. On entering I was offered a slab seat near the front, and very soon, on looking back, I saw all hope of retreat was completely cut off. Every inch of space was utilized and every seat was occupied. Beecher, in ordinary frock coat and black tie, was reading from the Bible on a raised platform. A tall horn-shaped glass full of yellow daisies was on one side and a mass of tropical-looking scarlet foxgloves and drooping creepers stood on his left-hand side. Ward Beecher's hair is completely white, his oval face strongly marked, with finely cut profile, expressive, mobile mouth, and rather restless eyes that sometimes flashed out with sternness and at others seemed concentrated with a sort of inward gaze. His manner was very quiet; his voice very low and distinct and musical; his reading, to my mind, almost perfect in its natural but impressive emphasis. In the prayer which followed, and which was quite buoyant with hopefulness and trust, and full of comfort for the weary and heavy-laden, I was much struck by the absolute stillness of the dense throng; every inflection told; there was not a superfluous word, no attempt to prompt the Almighty or dictate to Him, or make a personal display of rhetoric; it was quite an ideal presentment of the creature, with all his wants, and sins, and hopes, and fears, submitting himself to the Creator for guidance and help. Then followed a hymn, which might have been more congregational in its delivery, and then the sermon, which lasted about thirty-five minutes.

Mr. Beecher preached on Christ before Pilate, and I shall not attempt to give any detailed analysis of his sermon. He read the whole account, and proceeded to deal with two criminals—one an individual Pilate, the other a collective body, the multitude who cried, "Crucify him!" He showed up Pilate as a weak person who had not the courage of his opinions, for he knew that Jesus was innocent, but he would not do the right and honest thing because it was "bad politics." Upon this theme he played with many good side hits at immoral politicians; but he only reached his full effectiveness when he came to deal with the corporate "criminal"—the crowd who, in their eagerness for their victim, had cried: "His blood be on us and on our children." "O, yes; they were quite ready to take the responsibility of the criminal action——" Beecher stopped suddenly and turned to a passage in the Acts, where these same men, when confronted with the preaching of the Apostles, are found whimpering and complaining that the people are now charging them with the blood-shedding of Jesus. "It is always so," said Beecher; "when passion is hot you will take any risk. But by-and-by, when you have to take the consequences, you are not so well pleased." On this theme he waxed most eloquent, with a solemn and altogether impressive and earnest seriousness. He dealt with the inexorable nature of the moral law, the inevitable connection in the moral and in the physical world between cause and effect. The penalty might be delayed for five, for ten years, but the day of reckoning would come, and every breach of the moral law would sooner or later be visited. Towards the close of his sermon he introduced a very powerful and dramatic illustration. "Down by Hell Gate," I understood him to say, in allusion to some well-known place where certain blasting was to be carried out, "the rock is tunneled, and deep under the solid masses over which men walk with such careless security there are now laid trains of explosive powder. All seems so safe and firm outwardly it is hardly possible to imagine that those solid masses will ever be shaken, but the time will come when a tiny spark will fire the whole train, and the mountain will be in a moment rent in the air and torn to atoms. There are men," he said, looking round—and a kind of shudder went through the assembly—"there are men here who are tunneled, mined; their time will come, not today or tomorrow, not for months or years perhaps, but it will come; in a moment, from an unseen quarter, a trifling incident—their reputations will be blown to atoms, and what they have sown they will reap —just that. There is no dynamite like men's lusts and passions." Only once or twice did Beecher rise to anything like oratorical fervor. I can understand that he is often more powerful, but I should think seldom more really impressive, and all the more so on account of a certain deliberate and sad restfulness of delivery, like that of a man speaking out of the wisdom of his heart concerning the things which he knows to be true.

As I mingled with the throng who passed out into the Brooklyn streets every one seemed subdued and solemnized. I could not wonder at Beecher's long-sustained and, as it seems, unabated popularity. We have no such orator in the English Church—as a thinker Spurgeon can't touch him—and the feeling in New York, even among those who are no friends of Ward Beecher, is that he is intellectually, and as a mere master of his craft, a head and shoulders above any other preacher in the States.

A CREMATORY FOR BOSTON.

THE NEW ENGLAND CREMATION SOCIETY TO BEGIN OPERATIONS.

Boston *Herald:* Boston is to have a cremation Society, with a capital stock of $25,000, in 2,500 shares. John Storer Cobb has been chosen President; Nathan Appleton, Emily J. F Newhall, and the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, Vice-Presidents; John Ritchie, Treasurer; Sydney P. Brown, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lois K. Frothinghan, Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. Lyman S. Hapgood, Dr. Mary J. Safford, Carl Zerrahn, and F. S. Cabot, directors. The association was chartered only a short time ago under the name of the New England Cremation Society, and its affairs are as yet in embryo. None of the stock has been subscribed for, and it has not even been determined where the crematory is to be. It is to consist of a chapel where any kind of religious services may be held according to the wishes of the friends of the deceased, and beneath which the furnace will be constructed. During the religious ceremony the coffin containing the body will be placed upon a platform and lowered into the basement, this operation being concealed from the view of the audience by a black curtain. The body is removed from the casket and placed in the receiving chamber of the furnace, where it is consumed. The ashes are subsequently withdrawn, placed in an urn, and raised by the platform to the chapel. The curtain is then thrown back and the ceremony is concluded. In addition to the chapel and the subterranean chamber, there is also to be a "columbarium" for the reception of urns which the relatives of the incinerated do not care to remove.

The ashes weigh from five to seven pounds, according to the weight of the body. The latter does not come into direct contact with the fire, but is consumed by superheated air within a few minutes. Enthusiastic advocates of cremation say that within a few years electricity will be used for the purpose. A wire will be placed at the head and another at the feet, and, presto! the body will be reduced to ashes by the pressure of a button, just as Hell Gate was blown up. It is expected that when incineration becomes the fashion coffins will be made of metal. Of course they will only be used to convey the corpse to the crematory, and will be of no use afterward, so probably they will be hired by the day. A stockholder in the new cremation society will not necessarily be entitled to free incineration. He will have a share of whatever accrues in the way of profits or assessments, but he will have to pay for being burnt like any outsider. If the furnace is kept going by sufficient patronage the cost of a single incineration will not exceed $10. It costs $40 to be cremated at Washington, Pa., and at Lancaster the expense is about the same. Business is to be begun in Boston as soon as the stock is subscribed for, and when that necessary preliminary is accomplished a building will at once be erected.

LINCOLN AND LOUISIANA.

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR ON THE PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION IN THE PELICAN STATE.

The *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans is indebted to the Hon. Michael Hahn for the following letter from President Lincoln. It is probably now published for the first time. It gives an insight into political affairs in Louisiana in the critical period of the late War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1863.—*My Dear Gen. Banks:* Being a poor correspondent is the only apology I offer for not having sooner tendered my thanks for your very successful and very valuable military operations this year. The final stroke in opening the Mississippi River should and I think never will be forgotten.

Recent events in Mexico, I think, render early action in Texas more important than ever. I expect, however, the General-in-Chief will address you more fully upon this subject.

Gov. Boutwell read me today that part of your letter to him which relates to Louisiana affairs. While I very well know what I would be glad for Louisiana to do, it is quite a different thing for me to assume direction of the matter. I would be glad for her to make a new Constitution recognizing the emancipation proclamation and adopting emancipation in those parts of the State to which the proclamation does not apply; and while she is at it I think it would not be objectionable for her to adopt some practical system by which the two races could gradually lift themselves out of their old relations to each other and both come out better prepared for the new. Education for the young blacks should be included in the plan. After all the power or element of "contract" may be sufficient for this probationary period, and by its simplicity and flexibility may be the better.

As an anti-slavery man I have a motive to desire emancipation which pro-slavery men do not have; but even they have strong enough reason to thus place themselves again under the shield of the Union, and to thus perpetually hedge against any recurrence of the scenes through which we are now passing.

Gov. Shepley has informed me that Mr. Durant is now taking a registry, with a view to the election of a Constitutional Convention of Louisiana. This, to me, appears proper. If such a convention were to ask my views, I could present little else than what I now say to you. I think the thing should be pushed forward, so that, if possible, its mature work may reach here by the meeting of Congress.

For my own part, I think I shall not in any event retract the emancipation proclamation, nor, as executive, ever return to slavery any person who is free by that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress.

If Louisiana shall send members to Congress their admission to seats will depend, as you know, upon the respective Houses and not upon the President.

If these views can be of any advantage in giving shape and impetus to action there I shall be glad for you to use them prudently for that object. Of course, you will confer with intelligent and trusty citizens of the State, among whom I would suggest Messrs. Flanders, Hahn, and Durant, and to each of whom I now think I may send copies of this letter. Still, it is perhaps better not to make the letter generally public. Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

On the back of the copy was indorsed the following in President Lincoln's own handwriting:

The Hon. Michael Hahn: The within is a copy of a letter to Gen. Banks. Please observe my directions to him. Do not mention the paragraph about Mexico. A. LINCOLN.

Aug. 6, 1863.

HOW "PA" PROPOSED TO FIX IT.

THE STORY OF CYRUS FIELD'S SCHEME TO GET WASH CONNOR OUT OF THE MANHATTAN ELEVATED BOARD.

New York *Today:* Altho Mr. Cyrus W. Field has won for himself a well-deserved reputation as a diplomat in financial circles, the mantle of the sire is not likely to fall upon at least one of his sons, if the story now current upon the streets is to be credited. As is well known, there is the bitterest kind of war in the inner circle of the Manhattan Elevated over the recent elections to the board of that company. As the story goes, just before the election Edward M. Field of Field, Lindley & Co. was intrusted by his father with the delicate task of arranging for the new directorship, subject of course to Field Senior's direction. The junior Field is a young man of 28, with the manner and discretion of a college boy of 18. He talks good English, but puts the minimum of sense in it. In pursuit of his mission he called on Mr. Washington E. Connor at his office on the fateful morning in question and introduced the subject by a general remark to the effect that the election was coming on for the Manhattan Road.

"I know it," replied Mr. Connor. "And what of it?"

"Well, responded young Mr. Field, "pa has seen Mr. S. V. White, and, though he does not care to serve on the board, he has consented to do so."

"O, indeed," responded Mr. Connor grimly. "It's very kind of him."

"Yes, indeed," palpitated Mr. Field, who was speaking in a great hurry. "Pa had to persuade him awful hard, but you know he is largely interested in the company, and pa is such a good talker."

"Yes, he is," replied Mr. Connor.

"And then," young Mr. Field went on, "pa called on Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan. Mr. Morgan would not hear of such a thing as becoming a director under any circumstance. He wouldn't listen at all at first, but you know what a good talker pa is."

"O, yes," said Mr. Connor; "O, yes, indeed!"

"Well," pursued young Mr. Field gleefully, "he talked, and talked, and talked, till finally Mr. Pierrepont Morgan consented. But it was only on one condition, and pa has left it to me to arrange it. You see, Mr. Morgan says he won't under any consideration sit on the same board with you; so all you've got to do is to resign and then it will be all right."

It is not generally known what response Mr. Connor made to this ingenuous proposition. Those who know him best can at least imagine what he thought.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

IT WAS A BRASS BAR CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY, AND SEVERAL PERSONS WERE IMMENSELY SURPRISED THEREBY.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—By some disarrangement of electric-light wires on the roof of a Washington street building Wednesday night the metal on the front of the building became heavily charged with electricity. A brass bar protects the large show window, and this seemed to get more than its share of the electric current. This bar offered to pedestrians a tempting place to lean against, and the pretty display of jewelry and precious stones was an additional attraction. The first victim was the son of the proprietor of the store, Alma E. Norris. He placed both hands on the bar. In addition to being violently hurled into the street, his face, which did not touch any metal, was painfully burnt. Very soon after a man was seen to be hanging over the bar, very much after the fashion of a carriage cushion hung over a fence, except that he was very unpleasantly animated. This man was Mr. McNish, the minstrel. Patrolman Knight came along and separated the man from the bar. As McNish was freed from the bar he shot backward as if propelled from a catapult and landed in the street.

Finally another young man approached the magic bar. He grasped it in an idle way, and started backward with greater violence than either of the previous victims, going nearly across the street, and was picked up unconscious. He was soon able to give his address—William G. Tash of No. 257 Shawmut avenue. The bar was finally freed of the electric current.

HOSPITALITY IN SHANTYTOWN.

A BEGGAR WOMAN LEAVES $1,400 TO THE COYLES, WHO TOOK HER IN OUT OF THE STORM.

New York *Sun:* Letter-Carrier Webb of the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station got a letter to deliver yesterday which had evidently been seeing the town and was a good deal the worse for wear. It was addressed, "Patrick Coyle 116 Ave 5," and as the result of exhaustive experiments it was given to Webb to deliver at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue. Webb found Coyle in a shanty on the rocks. Coyle is a laborer.

The letter, which it appears was forwarded by a surgeon on Ward's Island, recited that a woman who had died there in hospital had had $1,400 in a belt which she wore, and that she had directed that it be given to Mr. Coyle, who had befriended her. It seems that on a stormy night about a month ago, after the Coyles had gone to bed, a woman, ragged and sick, knocked at the door of the shanty and begged for shelter. The Coyles kept her all night, and did what they could for her. In the morning a physician was called, and ordered her transfer to the island. In the meantime Mrs. Coyle trudged out into the storm and bought for a dollar a pair of shoes to replace those which were hanging in shreds on the sick woman's feet. The Coyles did not learn her name, and heard no more of her until yesterday.

"MOTHER OSBORNE."

A FAMOUS CHARACTER OF WYOMING LIFE—THE CABIN NEAR THE TRAIL—A WILD MIDNIGHT REVEL.

Lander (Wyo.) Letter to St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Yesterday there arrived in this place a migrating cowboy from the Yellowstone country. He was going South for the winter. The *Globe-Democrat* correspondent overheard him, on a street corner, speak of "Mother Osborne." The name struck a chord in the scribe's memory that loudly responded, and he stopped and asked the cowboy what he knew of "Mother Osborne." "Nothing," was the answer, "only she died two weeks ago of starvation and cold in an old cabin on the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone." And so the wicked, shrewd, and ugly old harridan was dead at last. Memory at once brought to the scribe the scene in which he saw Mother Osborne for the first and last time. It was in the month of August, 1878. The scribe was an employé of a cattle owner of the Dry Cheyenne country. The region was new, overrun with desperate characters, and especially rang with the name of "Mother Osborne." She was represented in all the phases of superlative wickedness, and the representations were but bare justice. Two years before she had made her appearance in the section, and located on Beaver Creek, a running tributary of the Cheyenne. She was as gross in person as in passions. Her bulk equaled her wickedness. Weighing over 200 pounds, there was no horse she would not ride and no deed she would not attempt. She had two or three men with her, and, building a cabin of large dimensions, she gathered about her in a short time as desperate a gang as ever rode through the gloom of night. The Black Hills and Cheyenne stage-route ran near. Coach after coach was plundered, and the road in that vicinity came to be soon known as "Mother Osborne's trail." Carrying her 50 years as lightly as if they were 25, she rode with the gang. She was shrewd and daring, and Mother Osborne's plan was never known to "give out" or her nerve to fail.

In August the outfit to which the scribe belonged was ordered to take a bunch of cattle over to the Beaver bottoms and turn them loose, freshness of range being the object sought. The drive was duly made, and the herd soon grazing on the luxuriant Beaver grasses. We camped on the bank of the stream the night we reached it. Just as we were retiring for the night the camp was suddenly surrounded by a score of as desperate ruffians as ever rode to the call of plunder. Their leader, an active and truculent-looking bandit, strode into our midst and said that we were only a few miles from "Mother Osborne's" ranch, and the good old lady desired our company to a late tea and dance. There was no resisting such an invitation, proffered as it was, and we were soon riding in quest of the dangerous hospitality. Our captors and guides rode at a rapid lope, and we perforce kept up. Soon the lights of the roost burst upon us, and then came to our ears the sound of a violin, skillfully played. Riding up to the door we dismounted and soon stood before Mother Osborne. In an immense arm-chair, in the middle of a spacious room, sat an enormous woman. She was loaded with fat. Around her huge girth was sunk a broad belt, supporting two heavy revolvers, while a Winchester rifle was nearly lost in her lap. About her gathered half a dozen brazen women. She welcomed us cordially and heartily, and ordered refreshments for us at once. Then whisky and liquor ad libitum. Then the floor was cleared and the dance began. It was a wild scene. The brazen, shameless women, the pouring whisky, and the dense tobacco smoke, the stalwart, fancifully-dressed bandits, loaded with pistols and knives, and, last but not least, the huge bulk of "Mother Osborne" herself, as pistols in belt and Winchester in hand she with active corpulence waddled through the figures of a quadrille. As morning approached the fun grew diabolical in character. Vile language and dire threats came from all sides. Mother Osborne drove several of her followers from the room at the muzzle of her Winchester, and her heavy bulk was more than once thrust fearlessly between cocked revolvers. Finally came the dawn, and with it Mother Osborne bade us farewell.

Two years afterward Mother Osborne, taking to husband one of the band thirty years younger than herself, started East to live "respectably," and the log cabin on the Clark's Fork is the last scene.

A PETRIFIED OAK.

A perfectly petrified oak has been presented to the Kansas University.

"Truth Travels Like Lightning."
Perline is making its way into new homes daily.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Hypocrisy is the compliment vice pays to virtue. Imitation is the compliment failure pays to success. The name—not the character—of Benson's Capcine Plasters is imitated by unscrupulous parties, who make and try to sell plasters variously called "Capiscin," "Capsicum," "Capsicine," "Capucin," etc. One Benson's is worth a dozen of any other kind.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
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Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



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New York address, Jas. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway.

SEA SHORE, A VALUABLE ISLAND,
For sale, near Newport, R. I., containing about one thousand acres, connected with the main land by a causeway. About one-half is heavily wooded; hard sand beaches; best fishing on the Atlantic coast; would make a fine game-preserve or gentlemen's summer estate. A rare chance for club men or for speculators to buy, divide into lots, and sell. For maps and particulars apply to HORACE S. CROWELL, 27 State-st., Boston.

THE CURRENCY REPORT.

Controller Cannon Gives Some Interesting Figures in Regard to the National Banks.

Belief that the System Will Always Be Continued, Being Productive of Good.

Large Number of Bank Expirations in 1885—Some Recommendations—Removing the Tax on Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The annual report of the Hon. H. W. Cannon, Controller of the Currency, to Congress, has been completed and copies have been furnished to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

It shows that during the year ended Nov. 1, 1885, 145 banks were organized with a capital of $16,938,000, and circulating notes were issued to these new associations amounting to $4,274,910.

Since the establishment of the National-bank system there have been organized 3,406 National banks. Of these, 432 have gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs; seventy-nine have gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reorganization; sixty-four are in liquidation by expiration of their charter, of which number thirty-eight have been reorganized; and 104 have been placed in the hands of receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs, leaving the total number in existence 2,727, which is the largest number that has been in operation at any one time.

Under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882, National banks with a capital of $50,000 to $150,000 may be organized upon a minimum deposit of United States bonds equal to 25 per cent of their capital.

The Controller states this reduction to the minimum deposit of bonds has had the effect to increase the number of small banks organized. He calls particular attention to the fact that banks are no longer organized especially for the purpose of issuing circulation, for the reason that in a great majority of cases only the minimum amount of bonds required by law is deposited for the purpose of issuing circulation, and states in this connection:

It is believed that the National banking system will be continued, even if the associations organized under it cannot issue circulation at a profit, inasmuch as the experience under it has shown it is for the best interests of the public as well as of the banks that this business should be carried on under a general law having effect throughout all the different States. This statement is made without prejudice to banks organized under the statutes of those States which contain provisions and restrictions similar to those of the National banking law. In many of the States, however, the banking laws are defective and it is evident the legislation upon the subject cannot be homogeneous nor the working of the laws so harmonious and useful under statutes passed by thirty-eight States as under one general law of Congress applicable to all banking institutions.

THE ACTION OF EXPIRING BANKS.

The Controller gives details in regard to the action of the banks expiring since July 12, 1882, and refers particularly to the operation of the law of extension, which appears to have been generally satisfactory, but calls attention to certain amendments which the experience of the past three years has shown to be necessary. A larger number of banks expired by limitation during the year 1885 than have or will expire during any year prior to 1900. Among the banks which have been extended during the last year there were thirty in the City of New York with an aggregate capital of $35,350,000, as well as a large number in Boston, Philadelphia, and other principal cities, being some of the largest banking institutions in the United States. Attention is called to the fact that many of these banks were originally organized under various State laws. Notwithstanding the organization of new banks the aggregate amount of bonds on deposit to secure circulation has during the last year diminished from $335,316,300 to $308,364,550, and the net decrease in circulation during the year has been $25,545,461. The reduction in circulation has been less than was estimated by the Controller in his last annual report, as no United States bonds have been called for payment during the year ending Nov. 1.

The reduction from other causes, notably the small profit on circulation, has been greater than was anticipated, and the Controller believes the contraction of National bank circulation will continue unless some legislation is had which will increase the profit which National banks derive from the issue of circulating notes, and proposes that the tax on circulation be removed and the amount of circulation which National banks are permitted to issue be increased to the par value of the bonds deposited by them. He refers to the fact that although there has been a contraction in National bank-notes the circulating medium of the country has been increased by silver dollars and silver certificates, and in this connection he calls attention to the statement in his last annual report that the continued coinage of the standard silver dollar under the present provisions of law is in excess of the requirements of the country and is liable to bring the business of the country to a silver basis and cause some degree of financial disturbance.

ONLY FOUR BANK FAILURES.

Four banks, with an aggregate capital of $4,000,000, failed during the last year. Dividends have been paid during the year to the creditors of insolvent banks to the amount of $2,151,868. During the fiscal year ending June 30 there was paid to the Government $2,794,584 taxes on circulating notes of National banks.

Information is given as to loans and rates of interest through the country, particularly in the principal cities, and the attention of Congress is called to the difficulty of enforcing the provisions of Sec. 5,200, Revised Statutes, which restricts loans of National banks to any one individual, firm, or corporation to one-tenth of their capital stock.

Tables are presented which indicate that the average dividends and earnings of National banks in the United States are as a rule less than those of banks in other countries. The Controller is of opinion that the National banks have not been seriously affected by the large number of mercantile failures which have occurred during the last two years. The usual tables in regard to the distribution of coin and paper currency throughout the country among the people and the banks are brought down to date, showing an increase for the year in gold, silver, and paper currency.

The report contains comparative statements of the resources and liabilities of the National banks during the last ten years and a detailed statement of their condition the 1st day of October, 1885. The different items indicate that the business of the National banks has largely increased during the past year, although the items of United States bonds and circulating notes have decreased. Liabilities to depositors and correspondents have increased more than $180,000,000. During the year the banks have increased their specie resources more than $46,000,000. This increase is made up of $44,471,714 of gold coin and $1,791,384 of silver coin. The legal-tender notes held by the banks have, however, diminished about $2,500,000.

The various subjects treated of are accompanied by elaborate statistical showings, and there are chapters on State taxation of National banks, the operations of the principal clearing-houses, clearing-house certificates, the condition of State and savings banks, and other financial questions.

A COTTON CURIOSITY.

THE SINGULAR WAY IN WHICH THE GREAT SOUTHERN PLANT HAS BEEN HYBRIDIZED.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The Hon. Thompson Bird, Commissioner of Agriculture, has in his office an extensive curiosity in the way of an agricultural product which was grown on the place of ex-Mayor Schorten of this city. It is a cotton-plant, hybridized, about fourteen feet in hight, and is said to be capable of producing four bales to the acre should a successful culture of it be accomplished. The process by which it is matured is as follows: Early in the morning before the blossoms open the stamens of the cotton-blossom are taken out, and the pistils of the cotton are hybridized by the pollen of an okra-blossom. The hybridized blossom is then protected by cloths to prevent insects from doing harm. As soon as the boll is formed the cloths are removed.

Mr. Schorten will secure from the two prolific stalks he has raised this year a sufficient amount of seed to plant an acre of this novel growth. The lint of the cotton is of the finest, being silky, long, and stout in fibre.

AN ECCLESIASTIC'S OPINION.

HE SCORES CLEVELAND FOR HIS NON-PARTISAN JOURNEY TO BUFFALO TO VOTE FOR HILL—SIMPLY A PARTY PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Bartol of the West Church, in accordance with his usual custom, preached a political sermon today. In his discourse he said:

Many citizens made up their minds a year ago to vote neither way. They practiced a self-denying ordinance, and thousands who favored the Democratic party as the best on the whole, on the doctrine of expedience and availability, would rather have had for their conductor a pure man. With an independent candidate and a new party they would have deserved their name. But parties are not manufactured. They come as in the air, not of the will of man, and take on names which nobody can impose. So the recent independency was a dependency which, if it means to hold the balance of power, must not consent or continue to be merged in, stitched on, or married to the Democracy. What is it but new wine in an old bottle? A patch on an old garment, a mongrel or hybrid amalgamation of diverse species, which, as the naturalist tells us, becomes infertile, degenerates, and runs out, is likely to be discarded as soon as it is needed no longer by the regiment it trains in, as the fable when the chestnuts were well roasted the monkey had no further use for the cat. If, as reported, our Chief Magistrate at the outset declared his purpose to confirm by his Administration the Democratic party in power, did he not make the same slip? He is not President when he is partisan. He is the people's servant. He has, as a citizen, the right to contribute money for electioneering purposes in New York, and to go from Washington to Buffalo to vote for a notorious spoilsman for his present successor in the chair of the Empire State; but these are rights secured by laws; no statute is against them, which it may be indecorous and wrong to assert. The ballot from the White House, being but one, is the insurance and mortgage of obsequious thousands besides. The dollar in and from Presidential hands becomes the purse of Fortunatus for a party and purchases a multiplication of loaves and fishes without any miracle of love. May not these partisan journeys and contributions be reckoned among the privileges which the dignity and equity of the head of a nation might afford to waive? Once chosen, he is no longer an ordinary politician. If he continues to be the leader of a party he is in his inaugural oath foresworn for falsely imputed offensive partisanship. What a decapitation; not so much in batches as in long, endless lines of victims—viz.: with the old ax of the French guillotine, so continually wet with blood. The car of civil-service reform was indeed announced to start punctually the 4th of March, 1885, but the brakes were speedily applied, and what hunger for appointment hung on to the wheels! Thousands of former faithful passengers are forced to get out for no reason but that other thousands more offensively partisan may get in. Republicans lusted for patronage too. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth,' and it was time for the Republican party to be chastised. The punishment is not to be deplored. But the rod is committed to what strange hands! The thief is set to catch a thief. Party spirit instead of love of country is still the monster on which even the existing Messiah at Washington has not yet got a fair grip. The hydra loses one head; there sprout two.

BRUTALITY TO A BRIDE.

RACE PREJUDICE LEADS TO A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR IN WHICH TWO MEN ARE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

CENTRALIA, Schuylkill Co., Pa., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Thanksgiving-Day was marked by tragedy near this place. Selim Ritzan, a young Polander, and Melissa Hartz, a pretty Hungarian girl, came to Centralia this morning and were married according to the rites of the Catholic church. A race prejudice at present exists between some of the Polish and Hungarian families, and Miss Hartz's friends were opposed to the marriage because her husband was a Polander. After leaving the church they took a carriage for the Village of Dark Corner, several miles away, where Ritzan is foreman in a mine.

The Hungarians gathered on the outskirts of Centralia, followed Ritzan and his bride, stopped the carriage, dragged the newly-married pair to the ground, and proceeded to chastise them.

Ritzan also had friends in the crowd, and at this bold outrage they rallied, and a general free fight ensued. Knives were drawn, and thirty men pounced upon each other. The young woman in her bridal robe and veil screamed and fainted away. Several bystanders were attacked and drawn into the fight, and of these, a young man—Johnson Butler—was stabbed several times in the groin and is now in a critical condition. George Schasson, a married man, about 23 years of age, received four or five serious knife wounds. Their friends say that they were attacked through a mistake. Several of the Polanders and Hungarians had their faces and bodies badly slashed with knives.

Ritzan and his bride drove to Dark Corner in safety after the first outbreak.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Eugene Hoagland was arrested to-night for making a murderous assault with an ugly knife on Frank and Walter Major to-day at Warrensburg. Both victims are dangerously wounded in the neck, face, and side. There was a general fight, in which Eugene, William, and Thomas Hoagland participated, the quarrel being the outcome of a dispute at a dance held a week ago. It is believed that Frank Major's injuries will result fatally. He is very low tonight.

HE KILLED HIS WIFE,

BUT TO SHOW IT WAS AN ACCIDENT HE KILLED HIMSELF—THE DAVIS TRAGEDY AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The Coroner this morning held an inquest on the bodies of Charles L. Davis, proprietor of Davis' circus, and Annie L. Wiggleman, his wife, as they lay dead in their sleeping-room in the Southern Hotel, on Carondelet and Julia streets. It was shown by the testimony of Charles Graff, a young lad, cousin of Mrs. Davis, the only one who was present, that at 10 o'clock last night, when the killing occurred, Davis and his wife were partially undressed, preparing for bed. Davis, who kept several pistols, was cleaning a Smith & Wesson revolver, when it was discharged, the ball entering the breast of his wife and going downward in a diagonal direction through the heart, out at the back just above the waist, and through the window. As soon as Davis discovered what had happened he sent Graff for a doctor. Others in the house heard the alarm and entered the room. Mrs. Davis was found lying upon the bed, to which she had been lifted, and was gasping. Her husband sat by her side embracing her and imploring her to speak to him. Mr. Thornton, proprietor of the hotel, observing the revolver on the bed, picked it up, when Davis said: "Put that down. Leave everything as it was." Davis then seized the revolver, and with a sudden movement applied it to his head behind the right ear and fired. His death was almost instantaneous.

The jury found the death of Mrs. Davis to have resulted from accident, and that of Mr. Davis from suicide. Relatives of the deceased were communicated with, and a dispatch was received this morning from J. Grannon, Davis' brother-in-law, in Cincinnati, requesting that enough be realized out of the effects to have the bodies shipped to Maysville, Ky., their home, which will be done. Davis has one brother in Cincinnati, a marble-cutter—Amos S. Davis—on Clark street. His mother is also in Cincinnati, and resides at No. 476 West Eighth street. Mrs. Davis' parents are dead, but she has a step father in Cincinnati.

THE MURDEROUS APACHES.

UNITED STATES TROOPS MAKING INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS TO CAPTURE THE APACHE MURDERERS—GEN. SHERIDAN'S VISIT.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The United States troops continue to make fruitless efforts to capture the murderous Apaches in New Mexico. Lieut. Wren, with a squad of ten men from Fort Bliss, located near this city, has gone to Dregors, N. M. Wren has instructions to intercept the hostile savages if possible with the force under him and prevent their return to the San Carlos Reservation. Detachments are stationed at other points near the Mexican line, but it is not expected they will accomplish any good. It is not probably that the expected arrival of Gen. Sheridan will produce a good effect from the fact that he indorsed Gen. Crook's method of warfare. The citizens have no faith in anything but the local military organization and the Arizona scalp rewards. To these they look for that protection they have failed to receive from the Federal troops. An organized effort will be made to get Gen. Sheridan to recommend that the Apaches be removed from the San Carlos Reservation to the Indian Territory. This is regarded as the only means of securing protection to life and property in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

AMERICAN APPLES IN LONDON.

An American apple show at the Crystal Palace is a London novelty.

LAKE MARINE.

The Buoys in the Sault River Taken Up—Two Sailors Killed—Indications of Fair Weather.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Capt. Green came through the Sault River with the stmr George T. Hope last Tuesday. All of the stakes in that crooked stream, he says, had then been removed, though no ice had yet appeared. There were more boats to come down from Lake Superior, and at this treacherous season every facility should be afforded them. It is an easy matter for a posted and careful man to get a vessel aground in that winding river with its many shoals when no guides are left, and should such a thing happen now there would be slim chances of releasing her this fall. It was understood that the commander of that lighthouse district had given orders not to remove the stakes until all the boats were down, but if this was done the order was not heeded.

TWO FATAL MISHAPS.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Joseph Smith, a seaman, while working on the schr David Dows, fell twenty feet into the hold, and died this morning from the effects of his injuries.

Last night Patrick Wylan, a sailor working on the steamship Hiawatha, attempted to swim across the slip to reach the boat, but was overcome by the cold. His body was recovered this morning. Wylan was about 20 years old, unmarried, and has relatives in Houghton, Mich.

HARBOR NOTES.

The barometer was rising rapidly yesterday, and, as this is an indication of fair weather, the masters of the wind-bound vessels were getting ready to leave port. It was expected that the wind would shift before midnight.

A dispatch received from Bay City yesterday stated that the steam-barge Kitte M. Forbes, which recently went ashore on Lake Superior, had arrived there and would go into dry-dock for repairs.

The props Joseph L. Hurd, Peerless, and City of Fremont of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line arrived from Lake Superior yesterday and will at once go into winter quarters. This line has now completed its season's engagements. Extensive repairs will be made on the City of Fremont during the winter.

PORT OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The heavy blow of last night and the last two days finally subsided today, and most of the detained craft have got away today for their ports of destination. Among them are props S. F. Hodge, Portage, Oneida, Sanilac, and Butteroni, with the schrs Teutonia, Monterey, Camanche, James Couch, and others. The first disaster resulting from these high winds so far as known at this port was when at 4 o'clock this afternoon the tug James Amandes, in command of Capt. Thomas Dwyer, towed into this harbor the little two-masted schr Highland Mary, which had been caught in the heavy blow of last night and capsized. When found by the tug she was lying with her port side up about ten miles off this port with no human being about her, and it is believed that her master and owner, Capt. William Olliver, and his two sons, William and John, who sailed with him, have all been drowned. There is the barest possibility that they may have escaped in the yawl, but this is not believed. Her yawl, with the davits, are all gone, and on a slight examination of her since she has been brought inside it is found that nearly all sails are gone, with the loss also of her jib-boom, rudder hatches, and everything in her cabin washed out, with, of course, everything movable on deck, and with whatever of a deck-load she may have had. It is believed she had a load of hard-wood lumber on her deck, as she has a cargo of the latter in her hold. After she was towed to the dock, Mr. L. P. Smith, manager of the Smith Tug Line, telegraphed to John Price, at Port Stanley, the home of the Ollivers, that he should notify the friends of the latter of what had happened to the craft, and the probable fate of the owners. Mr. Smith and his men also had chains attached to the foremast of the craft, and, righting her up, examined her cabin to see if any of the drowned men could be found inside, but they found nothing. The Highland Maid, owned by the above parties at Port Stanley, is of seventeen tons burden, and thought to have been worth $1,000, and it is not known whether or not she was insured. She has for the last two or three years been a constant trader between this port and Port Stanley, her master generally buying his own cargoes of fruits, lumber, or coal, as the case might be, and making his own profits in the sale on either shore. Capt. Olliver, by his frequent appearance here, had made the acquaintance of a large number of people in marine circles at this port, who sincerely regret his sad and sudden fate.

There were no arrivals other than lumber craft today.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The F. W. Palmer, light, made the run from Milwaukee in three days. Tomorrow morning she will load coal for Milwaukee. The Oceanica finished unloading this evening and tomorrow will get a Chicago coal cargo on owners' account. There was an intention of giving the schr C. H. Burton a Milwaukee cargo and having the Palmer tow her up. There are several more vessels wanted by shippers. The prop Colorado will be ready tomorrow, and will take a cargo if she can get $1.50. The L. J. Macy, due tonight from Duluth, is to load for Detroit, where she lays up. One shipper has a 400-ton lot for Houghton and has offered $3 per ton to get it taken up this fall, but no vessel seems available. The stmr E. T. Hope will hold her wheat here during the winter, it being owned by her owners. The prop Russia, stmr Alpena and consort Winona, and schr Hattie Wells will also remain here.

The prop John C. Gault arrived this morning from Toledo with 40,000 bushels of corn, an unusual receipt from that port. She will return there and then make another round trip. The Russell Sage is also coming down again.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Jay Gould, Duluth, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Hancock, sundries.
Prop De Pere, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. H. Devereaux, Buffalo, coal.
Prop City of Fremont, Hancock, sundries.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Rhoda Emily, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr John Miner, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Helen Pratt, Pentwater, brick.
Schr Caeney Ames, Alpena, lumber.
Schr George, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Thompson's Pier, lumber.
Schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, coal.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Felicitous, Whitefish Bay, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg, 63,000 bu corn.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo sundries.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Milwaukee—Most of the wind-bound fleet got away today, although the wind continues from the north. The schr Narragansett cleared for Kenosha to lay up. Arrivals—Steam-barges Progress and Nahant, schrs Angus Smith and Annie M. Peterson, with coal. Sailed—Steam-barge D. C. Whitney and consort Wayne, for Chicago; steam-barge Queen of the West, Escanaba; schr Mineral State, Buffalo, barley.

Sturgeon Bay Canal—Arrived—Prop Favorite with barges S. M. Stephenson and Planet; prop J. C. Perrett with barges Menekaunee, William Grandy, and Mike Corry; prop T. H. Smith with schr Peoria. Wind northeast, fresh.

Grand Haven—The stmr Wisconsin arrived today after being held for over a week at Milwaukee. She will remain here several days.

Manistee—Arrived—Props S. Chipman, R. A. Seymour.

Muskegon—Cleared—Prop Louis Pahlow, schr R. P. Mason, for Milwaukee.

Whitehall—Arrived and Cleared—Schr Ellen Ellenwood. Cloudy; wind northwest, light.

Charlevoix—Cleared for Chicago—Schr Champlain. Arrived—Schr Sea Gem. Weather clear and pleasant.

Escanaba—Arrivals—Props Robert Wallace, William Edwards. Departure—Prop Minnesota. Wind northwest, light; cloudy.

Frankfort—Arrived and departed—Props Lawrence, Sanford, Weston. The wind was from the southeast all day, but has veered to the north this evening. Weather pleasant, with light snow.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Detroit—Up Wednesday—Calumet, 9 p. m. Down—Wocoken and Charles Wall, 6:40 p. m.; B. W. Blanchard, 6:40 p. m.; Fountain City, 7 p. m. Up—Iron Chief and consort, 1 a. m.; Aicona and consort, 3:20 a. m.; Milwaukee, 10:30 a. m.; W. J. Averill, 12:20 p. m. Down—Chicago, Wissahicon, 9:30 a. m.; City of Duluth, H. J. Jewett, 10:40 a. m.; Sparta and consort, 1 p. m.; William Chisholm, 2:30 p. m.; St. Paul, 4 p. m., Cormorant and Richard Winslow, 4 p. m.; Northener, 4:10 p. m. Wind north, brisk; cloudy.

Port Huron—Down—Chicago, 9 p. m.; Jewett, 2 a. m.; P. Chamberlain, 3 a. m.; City of Duluth, 4 a. m.; Havana, 5 a. m.; Cumberland, 8 a. m.; Lothair, William Chisholm, St. Paul, 10 a. m.; Japan, 10 a. m.; Northerner, 11 a. m. Up—City of Concord, 6 a. m.; Rochester, 6:20 a. m.; Wallula, 7 a. m.; Cuba, 8 a. m.; Fred Mcifrier, 9 a. m.; Raleigh, 11 a. m.; Calumet, 12:40 p. m.; Lowell, 1 p. m.; Iron Chief, 7 p. m.; Hall, 7:30 p. m. Wind northwest, fresh.

Mackinaw City—Down—Prop Waverly, 8:40 a. m. Nothing up today. Several steam-barges and consorts passed up last evening. Light, north wind all day, with light snow; weather mild.

Sault Ste Marie—The Minnie M. arrived at 4 a. m. Weather thick and snowing; wind northeast, light.

LAKE HURON.

East Tawas—The prop Dean Richmond, for Buffalo; schrs Pathfinder, Hutchinson, for Milwaukee; steam-barge Weston, for Tonawanda; Chauncey Hurlburt, bound up; all got away this morning. Wind heavy, northwest. The steam-barge Handy Boy ran in for shelter at 4 p. m. and reports the steam-barge Germania and a tug with four barges sheltered at Sand Point.

Cheboygan—The Messenger and Minnie M. make another trip on the "Soo" route, and then haul off for the season. West wind, fresh; snowing hard.

Alpena—In the bay for shelter—Steam-barge Chamberlain and schr John Martin, bound up; tug Swain with schr Ketchum, bound down; prop Vienna and consort, bound down; steam-barge Ballentine and consort, bound up; prop Roanoke, bound up; steam-barge Sheriff, bound down. Wind northeast, fresh; snow.

LAKE ERIE.

Buffalo—Arrivals—Props Russia, Duluth, flour; Colorado, Duluth, flour; Oceanica, Chicago, flaxseed and corn; T. W. Palmer, Milwaukee, light; schr Winona, Pequaming, lumber. Clearances—Props Arabia, Chicago, sundries; Oceanica, Chicago, 1,830 tons coal; T. W. Palmer, Milwaukee, 1,400 tons coal.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth—No arrivals. Cleared—Barge Kasota, Buffalo, flour. Weather cloudy, mild; light, northeast wind.

Marquette—Arrived and passed down—Prop Osceola. The tug Niagara and tow, ore laden, are awaiting favorable weather. Wind northwest, with light snow.

WELLAND CANAL.

Port Colborne—Passed down—Schrs Charger, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; L. S. Hammond, Toledo to Cape Vincent, wheat; W. H. Rounds, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; D. G. Fort, Detroit to Ogdensburg, wheat; steam-barge W. B. Hall, Detroit to Toronto, light. Up—Nothing. Wind northeast, light; weather cloudy and cold.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

DARING ATTEMPTED BURGLARY—THE DAY OF THANKS IN THE CREAM CITY—MR. CLARK'S ROMANCE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A daring burglary was attempted at the residence of W. J. Pryler, No. 255 Greenbush street, last night. Upon etering her apartment Mrs. Laura Clark, a boarder at the Pryler residence, discovered her property to be strewn about the floor and an open satchel lying upon the bed. Giving verbal expression of her astonishment, she was about to alarm the house, when she espied a man behind the door and involuntarily exclaimed: "And there you are, too!" He advanced toward her and was about to strike her with his fist, upon which were brass knuckles, when she straightened up and exclaimed: "Leave here, you scoundrel, and do it quick, or it will be the worse for you." Much to her surprise, he turned quickly about, sprang through an open window, and disappeared in the dark. Before surprised by the lady's appearance the would-be burglar had commenced filling the satchel with whatever of value he could find. He had carefully looked over a package of legal papers of great value to the lady, in the meantime having given no attention to a beautiful gold watch which lay before him.

Thanksgiving-Day in Milwaukee was marked by no unusual event, unless it be, perhaps, that the day was more generally observed than in former years. Business was practically suspended, and the people appear to have given themselves up entirely to a day of rest from the customary daily cares and devoted themselves to a few hours of feast and festivity. The various church denominations conducted their customary services in the forenoon, and as a rule the several churches were well filled. Special matinée performances were given at the different theatres and were well patronized. Thanksgiving dinners for those who are not blessed with homes of their own were provided by the Y. M. C. A., the Ladies' Flower Mission, and other organizations of like character. The colored population of the city centered at the Fourth and Cedar Street Church, where a grand spread had been prepared. Tonight the usual number of concerts, socials, and balls by German, Hebrew, and other societies are in progress, all being well attended.

The Milwaukee Manual Training Association is the name adopted by a committee appointed at a preliminary meeting of prominent Milwaukee gentlemen recently held at the Plankinton club-room for the purpose of considering plans for industrial education and manual training. That general interest may be awakened in the subject, Chairman R. C. Spencer, who presided at the preliminary meeting, was authorized to select an Executive Committee of 100 to further the interests of the scheme. He today announces his choice of gentlemen to constitute this committee, his selections having been made from business-men representing the manufacturing, mechanical, building, commercial, mercantile, educational, professional, and social interests of the city.

David Clark, son of the late State-Senator Clark, was today released from the House of Correction, where he has served a one-year sentence—less fifty days for good behavior—for mutilating United States currency. Since Clark was placed behind the bars his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, has obtained a divorce and married another man.

During the present year, the Board of Public Works reports, city improvements have been made at an expenditure of nearly $900,000. Last year's improvements to buildings and public institutions were exceptionally large, but as to cost they are overlapped by those of the present year by about $100,000.

VICE IN CLEVELAND.

IT BREAKS OUT IN AN ALARMING SHAPE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS THERE.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—A most profound sensation was caused this evening by the discovery that several young girls and boys of prominent families in this city, and members of the high school, had been guilty of the most lascivious conduct, and that one of the girls, a beautiful young woman, was in a delicate condition through her indiscretions. The discovery was made accidentally by one of the teachers of the West High School.

About two months ago one of the boys, a member of the high school, got hold of a number of verses and pictures of a lascivious character. These verses and pictures reached a number of the girls. Several of the girls did not seem at all offended at them, but apparently encouraged the young fellows to follow up the conduct that the pictures and verses suggested.

The result was that three of the young men, the father of one of them being a teacher in the very school, and three of the girl students became very well acquainted; so well, in fact, that the girls were seduced, and the coterie, all of whom appeared to know each other's secrets, were in the habit of meeting in secluded places and acting in a most shameful manner. The girls, two of whom are sisters residing on the South Side, are very handsome and their people are in excellent circumstances. They are 15, 16, and 17 years of age. The young men are all of prominent families and are about the same age as the girls.

The three young men will be expelled, but on account of the girls' parents no publicity will be occasioned by an action against them. One of them is said to be in an interesting condition, and to show the depravity of the whole affair does not know upon which of the three young men to place the paternity of her child. The investigation did not stop here, and new facts were rapidly developed in another quarter. It was found that a number of copies of the verses and the pictures, with all their licentious suggestions, had been circulated among the older students of the Tremont grammar school.

It is now known that two or three girls belonging to this school have been seduced. They are only 14 and 15 years of age. The boys who ruined the girls will also be expelled. To what extent the whole business has gone it is impossible to tell. The teachers in the schools where the discovery was made have been very reticent about it, and only the most meagre facts can be gleaned.

THE TIE THAT BINDS.

SECRET MARRIAGE AT CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., OF MR. A. P. LUSE AND MISS FLORA DARTER.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Last evening at 8 o'clock a marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of Dr. Tuttle, President of Wabash College, between Mr. A. P. Luse of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., type-founders of Chicago, and Miss Flora Darter, one of the daughters of J. J. Darter, a well-known business-man of this city. The affair was kept a profound secret between the parties and from the public, their most intimate acquaintances being ignorant of the affair. When it became whispered around that something of the kind was on hand it created a great sensation among the upper classes of society from their positions in life and the opposition it would have created if known in time. The license was secretly procured after 6 o'clock p. m., and a lunch was taken at the Luse mansion, when the parties left the same evening for Chicago, whence they start on a six-months' trip to France.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—At the residence of Henry C. Cullom in this city, at 11 o'clock this morning, occurred the marriage of his daughter, Miss Jennie N. Cullom, to Edward Choate Barrett, a young business-man of this city. The bride is a niece of Senator Cullom. The ceremony was attended by over 300 invited guests. Mrs. Senator Cullom and daughters and other parties were present from abroad. The happy pair left at noon for an extended Eastern trip.

A TALE OF LAKE ERIE.

DISCOVERY OF THE SCHOONER HIGHLAND MAID WITH NO ONE ON BOARD—ALL BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—Today while the tug James Amadeus was ten miles off Cleveland, on Lake Erie, looking for tows, Capt. Thomas Dyer observed a capsized vessel. It proved to be the three-masted schooner Highland Maid of Port Stanley, Ont. Not a soul was on board. The masts and rudder were gone and the cabin had been washed away. It is supposed that Capt. Oliver and his two sons, who sailed the vessel all season, have been lost.

JOY TO THE WORLD!!!

An Important Discovery—Whiskey Without Fusel Oil—A Scientific Epoch—A Cure for Habitual Drunkenness.

The register of the Grand Pacific yesterday bore the name of George Fleckenstein of Baltimore, Md. This incident would not have been a matter of comment ordinarily, but it happened that an attaché of The Tribune possessed certain information regarding the above-named gentleman that led him to believe that his visit to this place was one of considerable importance to the country at large as well as the city. Thus informed, the said attaché reasoned to himself that, perchance, an inquisitorial visit to Mr. Fleckenstein might possibly lead to certain developments that would interest the public, and, in consequence, be of much benefit. Accordingly, armed with note-book and pencil, the aforesaid attaché wended his way to the Grand Pacific and sent his card up to Mr. Fleckenstein. Without proceeding further, it would, doubtless, be well to note the fact that Mr. Fleckenstein is the Vice-President of the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company of Baltimore, Md.,—a company that has, perhaps, advertised its goods as extensively and as thoroughly and judiciously as any company in the world. It has always been a source of wonder and curiosity to the newspaper fraternity why this firm could afford to expend so much money simply to advertise an article in such common use, and in order to obtain some information regarding this interesting point was the principal object of the interview herein detailed.

The colored servant returned with the information that Mr. Fleckenstein would be more than pleased to see The Tribune representative, and so the T. R. lost no time in presenting himself. After the usual conventional introductory commonplace remarks the object of the visit was mentioned—would Mr. Fleckenstein be so kind as to vouchsafe to the readers of The Tribune information that would certainly be of much interest and vast benefit?

"Well," said Mr. Fleckenstein, "I am surely bound by no ironclad oath and can say that our folks do not consider this matter any secret whatever."

The Tribune man then went straight to the point in view and asked: "What most excites our curiosity is to know how your company can afford to expend such large sums of money in order to advertise Whiskey, an article that has been in use almost since the children of Israel crossed the Red Sea? Where and how does the company ever expect to recover these large sums simply in the sale of Whiskeys that are jobbed out at very small margins?"

"Well, sir," said Mr. Fleckenstein, "I think I can make that matter plain in but a few words: In the first place, let me preface my remarks by saying that the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company have inaugurated the most enterprising and boldest system of advertising, and have already expended nearly a half million of dollars in the preliminary arrangements. Can we afford to do it? Certainly we can. Now, sir, let me inform you to begin with that there is not an article today that enters so largely into medical practice, for the treatment of the sick and debilitated, as alcohol in the form of whiskey, and there is not an intelligent physician in the country but what prescribes it or a hospital but what requires it on hand constantly. In its pure state it is acknowledged to be the best stimulant and the only cure for such diseases as consumption, hemorrhages, malaria, and dyspepsia, and it will no doubt astonish you when I inform you, backed up by statistics, that nearly one-sixth of all whiskeys sold in this country today is dispensed through druggists and grocers. This, of course, is a fact not generally known, but true, nevertheless. Now, sir, what kind of an article do we find on hand and ready to fill the demand? In almost every instance a decoction of logwood, vitriol, catechu, and last, but not least, the deadly fusel oil. Samples of whiskeys purchased indiscriminately at drug stores in Baltimore and analyzed revealed the fact that every sample contained fusel oil, and nine out of ten vitriol or catechu.

"For years our chemists have been laboring to devise some way to destroy the fusel-oil element so prevalent in whiskey, and thus procure a whiskey that could be called strictly pure. It was the good fortune of the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company to discover this long-looked-for secret. By our process of distillation the fusel-oil principle is totally expunged, and, being made from strictly pure barley malt, is, per se, a strictly pure, straight whiskey, free from fusel oil and other poisonous and deleterious substances, so common in other whiskeys. This is the rock upon which we are building, and we think it is a very substantial and thorough foundation. Just think of it! A pure article of whiskey for medicinal purposes, absolutely free from fusel oil, and we the discoverers and only manufacturers of such an article in the world. Why, sir, a more enthusiastic person than myself would perhaps call it the grandest discovery of the age."

"But, Mr. Fleckenstein, why do you not give it some other name than whiskey? Why do you not call it some kind of bitters?"

"Ah, there you are again, young man; that is just what I wanted to speak about. In the first place it is not a bitters but a pure whiskey; in the next place, a large majority of the so-called bitters on the market and sold in drug stores are the basest of all counterfeits. An analysis will show them to be the very commonest of cheap and poisonous whiskey for a base, and flavored with a few inexpensive extracts. Why, sir, if there is anything in the world that is more vile than the villainous whiskeys dispensed in many drug stores, it is the nauseating and poisonous bitters. Mind, now, I do not desire to be understood as saying that all bitters come under my condemnation. Thank heaven there are still occasionally conscientious and scrupulous druggists and manufacturing chemists; but, let me tell you, they are in a very lonesome minority. No, sir; not any bitters. Why, sir, we have received numerous propositions from well-known and prominent religious papers to advertise our specialty, provided we would call it some kind of bitters. Clergymen have written us personal letters saying that they had derived great benefit from its use, and that for mental depression it was unapproachable. They said they would like to recommend it to the clergy, but did not dare to under the name of whiskey. No, sir; we call it Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, that is just what it is, and when a sick man purchases our goods he gets something that will benefit him and not poison him."

"What disease or complaint do you consider your whiskies best adapted to, Mr. Fleckenstein?"

"First, consumption; and I will say right here that I do not think there is a case of consumption that Duffy Whiskey will not radically cure. This may appear to be a very bold assertion, but I speak advisedly. I, myself, have seen most wonderful cures performed by its use. The practice of drenching the human stomach with cod liver oil for consumption is fast falling into disuse. This is owing to its utter indigestible properties. There is no stomach in the world that can digest cod liver oil in its pure state any length of time. For this reason a certain per cent of alcohol enters into the composition of the so-called cod liver oil. This renders it rather more digestible. Consumptives, as soon as they discover the nature of their malady, rush to the nearest drug store and begin at once to take all kinds of nauseating medicines, impure stimulants, and poisonous intoxicants. Their stomachs soon become debilitated and deranged, and under such circumstances it is no wonder that they cannot build up their tissue. Then, again, it is now well known that cod liver oil does not feed the tissues, but forms degenerated fat. Beef tea is also coming into disuse, as is iron, not only in cases of consumption, but many other cases.

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is also the very best medicine that can be used to counteract the malarial influences throughout the West and South. It is a great mistake to suppose that quinine is the great neutralizer of malaria. Whiskey, in its pure state, is the sine qua non in such cases. It is one of the greatest poison neutralizers known; as, for instance, see its pronounced effect in case of snake-bite poisoning. These Whiskies are also quite reliable in cases of hemorrhages, dyspepsia, indigestion, and habitual drunkenness and inebriety. It is well known to every scientific man that one of the greatest causes of the drunkenness of the present time is that of impure, poisonous, and adulterated liquors. They produce a burning of the stomach and craving that is never experienced where pure, wholesome whiskey is drank. This burning and craving leads to more drinking and more drinking leads to more drunkenness. Pure whiskey exhilarates, but does not debauch. Let me say something further regarding all debilitating diseases, including consumption. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company of Baltimore, Md., are furnishing a formula which was prepared for their special use by an eminent German scientist, consisting principally of raw beef-steak and ingredients which any housekeeper can get and mix, combined with their Pure Malt Whiskey. On receipt of a two-cent stamp the formula will be sent to all parties using their whiskey, under the seal of the company. Whenever it has been used regularly as directed, it has added on an average from six to eight pounds to the weight in the period of one month. This result is guaranteed where it is used as directed. One difficulty with consumptives is their disinclination to use any remedy a sufficient length of time to give it a fair trial. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company has received so many inquiries concerning this formula and its fitness for the many diseases which, if neglected, end in consumption, that they have found it necessary to add a medical staff to their other business facilities, which staff they place at the disposal of their patrons free of charge for consultations."

"How will it be known, Mr. Fleckenstein, which of the druggists keep these pure drugs and which do not?"

"In order that the public may know exactly how many and what druggists keep pure whiskey, free from fusel oil, vitriol, catechu, and other deadly poisons, we are publishing in the papers of all the leading cities weekly bulletins of all druggists or dealers who keep our goods in stock. Why, sir, do you know the quantity of fusel oil necessary to produce fatal effects on a human being?"

The reporter acknowledged that he was not well up in poisonous doses.

"Well, sir, Rabuteau says that from 1.4 to 1.6 will produce death. A mere drop or two. Now, I want to ask you what is the use of a druggist keeping for sale a lot of impure, poisonous whiskies for medicinal purposes when it is well known that sick and afflicted are not only willing but anxious to pay the highest price for the best goods?"

The reporter remarked that he was always in favor of the best goods. The best were none too good for him. "Now," said Mr. Fleckenstein, "I want to give you some facts regarding whiskey:

"It is a fact that by eminent professional authority it is established that whiskey is a medicine. That in all Medical Colleges it is taught that alcohol is a prime factor in practice. That there is not a hospital, curative institution, or infirmary in the country in which whiskey is not employed in the treatment of disease. That nine-tenths of all the physicians of the country prescribe whiskey in their practice. That nearly all the whiskey so consumed, until a very recent period, has contained poisonous ingredients, such as fusel oil, vitriol, catechu, etc., as shown by analyses, in sufficient quantities to poison the system. That thousands today are suffering from so-called diseases whose blood is vitiated and impoverished by the poisons of impure liquors, manifested in bloat, blear-eyes, bursting veins, inflammations, and running ulcers. That the cause of Dyspepsia or Indigestion is a weakened stomach, and that the only thing that will strengthen or revive its functions is a stimulant, and that stimulant will cure. That in all Malarial Districts the inhabitants depend entirely for exemption from the poisonous influence upon whiskey. That the only cure for Consumption has been proven to be pure whiskey.

"And it is also a fact that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been analyzed by the most eminent scientists and chemists in the world, and not a trace of fusel oil or other poison can be found, and we submit it for analyses by any competent chemist or physician in the country. An ounce of alcohol contains more nutriment than six ounces of lean meat. This is why whiskey pure is the best thing known for consumptives. It is assimilated by the stomach direct, and does not go through the process of digestion. All good cough syrups contain more or less alcohol, that being the chief remedial agent, the other ingredients being mostly flavoring extracts, which have no remedial qualities and which disorganize the stomach. So important is the use of alcohol in the treatment of disease that Professor Austin Flint of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York (professor of the principles and practice of medicine), in his article entitled 'Medical and Sanitary Progress,' says: 'The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century.' Two ounces of alcohol contain more nutriment than ten ounces of meat. It is the only thing that enters the blood direct without effort on the part of the stomach. It is therefore peculiarly fitted for the weak and debilitated. Of the importance of purity in all articles used in the treatment of disease too much cannot be said. The presence of fusel oil and its irritating qualities in the past have been the objectionable elements in whiskey. Now, however, the public and the medical profession have in Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey an article which already has received so much commendation that its character and value are fully established.

"And now let us see what Prof. William B. Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S., F. S. G., examiner in physiology, University of London, professor medical jurisprudence, University College, says:

"'The specific action of a pure alcoholic stimulant exerts a beneficial influence which nothing else can afford. To put this aside would be equivalent to denying our right to employ any substance whatever as a medicine—a doctrine that would deprive us of all the medicines in the pharmacopœia.'

"Now, to come nearer to the point and nearer to the real subject, let us read what Prof. Henry A. Mott, Ph. D. F. C. S., doctor of philosophy and fellow Chemical College, New York, writes:

"'Analysis shows Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey to be free from amylic alcohol (commonly called 'fusel oil'), but at the same time the whisky is shown to contain acetates and valerianates of ethyl and amyl, which give to whiskey a fine aroma, and which constituents are only present in the purest and oldest whiskeys. Analysis also shows it to be free from adulteration or foreign impurity, there being no added coloring matter, such as burned sugar (caramel), logwood, catechu, tea infusion, etc.—very frequently added—and the entire absence of a smoky odor shows that cresote has not been added, as in the case of most all Scotch and Irish whiskeys. The purity of Duffy's Malt Whiskey (as simple analytical tests will readily convince a physician or an expert) should certainly recommend the same to public favor. In the sick-room it should meet with great success.'"

"And now," continued Mr. Fleckenstein, "let me caution you so that you will not go away with the impression that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is not an intoxicant. In truth it is one of the strongest as well as the purest liquors. Of course, the after effects of drinking are entirely different. There is no headache attachment to this whiskey—no bad taste in the mouth, no burning in the stomach." And so the learned gentleman proceeded to put one fact after another until he had built up quite an argument in favor of this wonderfully meritorious article. He said that although they had expended large sums in advertising, there was quite an income from sales already. The reputable class of druggists were all of them providing themselves with a stock of these excellent goods. In fact, a druggist could hardly afford to do without them. There was certainly a demand for such an article. Mr. Fleckenstein will remain in the city for several days, and will visit some of our leading druggists and manufacturing chemists.

Change in Inspection Rules.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held Nov. 13, 1885, it was

Ordered, That the rule concerning the collection of fees for the inspection of grain be amended to read as follows:

The Chief Inspector of Grain is hereby authorized to collect on and after Dec. 15, 1885, on all grain inspected under his direction as follows:

For in inspection 25 cents per car-load, 10 cents per wagon or cart load, 40 cents per 1,000 bushels from canal boats, ¼ of a cent per bushel from bags.

For out inspection, 50 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels, 25 cents per car-load to cars, 25 cents per car-load to teams, or 10 cents per wagon-load to teams.

JOHN I. RINAKER, BENJAMIN F. MARSH, WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.

American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.

ADVANCE...Saturday, Nov. 7 | At 1 p. m., from Roberts Stores, Brooklyn.
FINANCE...Saturday, Nov. 28 |

PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York. R. V. JACKSON, 20 and 22 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 164 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Address E. F. BULLARD, Supt., Jacksonville, Ill.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Stoddard Lectures!

TONIGHT.

And Saturday Evening, Nov. 28, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. From Corsica to the Throne.

BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. From the Throne to St. Helena.

Dec. 3, 4, 5—THE NEW DICKENS LECTURE.

Dec. 7, 8, 9—MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Dec. 10, 11, 12—SWITZERLAND.

Stoddard Saturday Matinees.

Tomorrow, Nov. 28—SWITZERLAND.

Dec. 5—THE NEW DICKENS LECTURE.

Dec. 12—MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Reserved seats 25, 50, 75c, $1 10.

Tickets for all lectures now ready.

Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2:30.

BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Entrance on Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.

J. A. HAMLIN.........Lessee and Manager.

Friday Evening, Nov. 27, LAST BUT TWO of the Series of Ovations Greeting

Thatcher, Primrose & West's

GREATEST OF ALL!

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Saturday Night, Last Appearance of the Greatest, Most Refined, and Most Original Minstrel Show on Earth.

Beginning Sunday Evening, Nov. 29, Alice Harrison in HOT WATER.

Sunday, Dec. 6—Benefit of the B. P. O. Elks.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The Distinguished Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY,

In Fred Marsden's Great Irish Drama,

SHAUN RHUE,

Introducing his wonderfully successful song, "A Handful of Earth."

Mr. Murphy will be supported by MISS BELLE MELVILLE and a carefully selected company.

Sunday, Nov. 29—The Comedians KELLY AND MASON in "THE TIGERS."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of.........J. M. HILL.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF RHEA

And Her Unrivaled Comedy Company.

Tonight, and for the balance of the week,

A DANGEROUS GAME.

SPECIAL—SATURDAY, GRAND GALA NIGHT. The occasion of Rhea's FAREWELL—Prior to her departure for Australia. Each lady occupying a reserved seat will receive a Superb Silver Souvenir Plaque, with a portrait of Rhea engraved on the silver. Sunday, Nov. 29, ALONE IN LONDON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

"The most brilliant production of a comic opera ever given here."

J. C. Duff's Comic Opera Company

In Gilbert & Sullivan's brightest satire,

THE MIKADO!

The New York Cast, Costumes, and Scenery.

SECOND MIKADO MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

Absolutely Fireproof.—Cor. Washington and Clark.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT FRENCH ARTISTE, MME.

J-U-D-I-C!

This (Friday) Ev'g (Benefit to Mme. JUDIC) last time LA BELLE HELENE.

Saturday Matinee.........La Grande Duchesse

Saturday Evening.........Divorçons

Sunday—Edward Kidder's "Niagara."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Madison-st., near Halsted.

Grand Genuine Congress of Tattooed People!

Grand Comedy and Specialty Co.

Monday, Nov. 30—The annual, pleasing, and popular Prize Baby Show, and Startling Novelties.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Clark-st., near Madison.

MONDAY, NOV. 23, AND FOR WEEK, FUNNIEST SHOW ON EARTH!

CONVENTION OF AMATEUR POETS AND ORATORS!

Monday, Nov. 30—The "Big Foot" Convention and many other New Attractions.

CRITERION THEATRE,

Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the great drama,

"A WIFE'S HONOR."

Friday Evening, Complimentary Benefit of Miss LILLIAN DUNSTAN.

Popular prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.

Next week—Owen Fawcett in the "Big Bonanza."

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.

Tonight and Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2.

15TH YEAR—5,000 TIMES.

Chanfrau in Kit.

Monday—Hallen & Hart.

METHODIST CHURCH HALL,

Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

Friday Evening, Nov. 27, 8 p. m., English and German

Recitations by Miss Helene Wagner.

"The Vagabonds," by Trowbridge; Tannhauser; "The Long War;" Love; The Confession of Tannhauser at the Pope. Tickets $1; family tickets (3 persons) $2; to be obtained at the door.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

Red-Letter Program This Week.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS

Every Night and Saturday Matinee. The hundreds who were unable to get in last night come again.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Johann Strauss' favorite opera, the

QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF,

By the Full Strength of the Goodwin Opera Co.

Popular prices: 25c, 35c, 50c. Seats for sale at box office, or Gerald Pierce & Co., 122 Dearborn-st.

Next week—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

STANDARD THEATRE,

Corner Halsted & Jackson-sts.

"A PRISONER FOR LIFE."

J. B. Studley and a powerful cast.

Saturday Matinee. Commencing Sunday Matinee, Ezra F. Kendall in A Pair of Kids. Funniest Man on Earth.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Last Five Performances of THE WHITE SLAVE.

To-night, also Saturday twice and Sunday twice.

Next Monday—THE IVY LEAF.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.

TONY DENIER'S

Great Humpty-Dumpty Troupe!

Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,

Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

COOPER, the only giant. Nine other new attractions. Dan Nash Specialty Co. and Panorama of Ireland. 10 cents to all, including a seat—10 cents. Opera Chairs, 5 cents extra. KRAO next week. Dec. 7—Fanny Mills, lady with the largest feet in the world.

BATTLE OF

GETTYSBURG.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,

Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

WASH SILK.

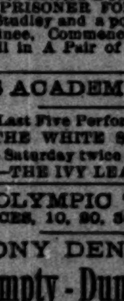
A large assortment of Outline Embroidery and Etching Silk in the celebrated (fast colors)

ASIATIC DYES.

Warranted to Wash in Warm Water and Castile Soap without change of color or injury to the most delicate fabric. Manufactured in America exclusively by

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.

At wholesale only at { 469 Broadway, New York. / 621 Market St., Phila.



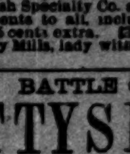
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In Mahogany and other Hard Woods. New and Stylish Designs in stock and made to order.

SHAKING ... ENGLISH ... BRASS
COMMON ... TRENT ... FENDERS,
SENSE ... LOW ... FIRE SETS,
GRATES. ... TILES. ... ANDIRONS.

CHAS. L. PAGE, BEST WORK.

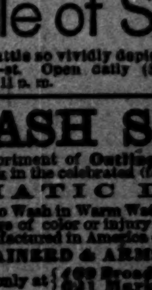
SLATE MANTELS. 337 Wabash Av. LOWEST PRICES.



UNION FOLDING BED,

The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Ready for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 259 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.



$8 FOR THIS FIRST-CLASS HEATING STOVE complete. No. 8 range complete $25. Plush Parlor suit complete, 8 pieces, $75. Breakfast Extension Fall Leaf Table, $8.00. W. W. Springs $1. Tapestry Carpets 50 cents. Ingrain Carpets ... 25 cents. On time at cash prices. No interest charged.

THE NEWBERRY FURNITURE CO., ... Wabash-av.

THE WHISKY ...

Dr. Rush Thinks Th... Alone by th... Congre...

What the Distillers W... islation Is Propose... Measurem...

Not United in Favor ... Tax—The Bonde... Vinega...

Dr. David G. Rush of th... Company has been in Wa... days acting as the represe... ers Export Association in ... fecting the wholesale whisk... ler business was to advise w... ficials of the Revenue Depa... rangements relative to the ... over 3,000 barrels of that ... shipped by the Western ... last month. But Dr. Ru... have also an incidental ... much greater importance, ... of Internal Revenue in ... recommends certain legi... whisky trade, and it seeme... Western pool would not ... interests looked after in ... Congressional action in th... returned from Washington ... seen last evening by a Tri...

"It is not likely that ... the whisky trade will be ... session of Congress," said ... distillers are pretty well sa... as they are, their imperfe... ing; and unless the Re... should take the initiative ... ask for legislative action. ... ment should move in the ... would try to have their ... before the Ways and Means ... view to having all the defe... up and thereby bringing a... hensive legislative action th... be proposed by the Inte... missioner.

WEIGHT MEASU...

"The Commissioner in his ... the taxing of the fractional ... as present the fraction ove... whole gallon or nothing. T... ent system of whisky me... done away, and that is what ... As it is now they cannot ... lon to a gallon of the conte... where's the use of figuring ... Europe and Canada the w... the empty barrel weighed ... deducted from the gross ... barrel when filled—by whic... accurate measurement is ... America they measure th... outside cubic 'measureme...

"But don't they meas... gallons?"

"No, indeed; they mea... line. All are outside mea... exception of the bung dia... They assume that the b... cylinder—which it generally ... staves are exactly half an ... they certainly are not. So ... fractions let them adopt ... measurement. The presen... urement is to the advanta... the expense of the distiller. ... measures the liquor a gall... deducts it from the bill; ... distiller gets no extra pay...

"The Commissioner's rep... indefinite extension of the bo... whisky trade would antago... Indeed, rather than extend t... the present three-year syste... as a whole, prefer going bac... year law. There are many ... would have been better ha... one-year law. The Comm... mendation is based on the ... quantities of product are ta... cape immediate taxation ... back to this country, wh... have been kept at home. ... tending the bonded perio... overproduction and conse... of trade.

TAX REDUCT...

"As to other possible le... there is the question of tax. ... is divided. Many hold that ... reduced to 50 cents a gallon ... —and that, while such reduc... crease the drinkable con... materially add to the total ... present tax bars alcohol ... for commercial or industria... duce the tax by 40 cents a ... spirits would reduce alcoho... and this difference is big en... as it cannot pay the presen... with naphtha, ammonia, an... substitutes. Some of the ... greater the tax the greater ... I believe the majority would ... tion.

"No, I did not have any ... the Commissioner, nor with ... tive to possible or prob... action. Whether any action ... depend a good deal on the ... on the tariff question. Our ... meeting yesterday, and ... action was not mentioned. ... matter after the holidays—... better able to judge of the ... —and, of course, if there is ... vancing our trade interests ... would have the matter laid ... and Means Committee.

THE VINEGAR ...

"There is the vinegar la... stance—the bill permitting ... to distil their own alcohol. ... fact that the old moonshi... the illicit distillers who gav... so much trouble—are all ... egar business. The d... without any proper supervi... and the law allows it. Th... through as a compromise ... of the session, and the matt... before the committee time ... nothing has come of it. A ... passed through the Senate ... was finally delayed and def... the whole thing has been ... was made that the vinega... man's measure. Well, sup... isn't it class legislation? ... has nothing to do with it.

"My opinion at present ... Congress will take no actio... the whisky trade. The an... heads of departments don't ... anyhow, so far as action th... and the distillers are not g... litiative."

MINNEAPOLIS AS A W...

SOME STATISTICS SHOWI... TERPRISING MINNESOTA ... AHEAD IN RECENT YEA...

The St. Paul Pioneer-Pr... statistics showing the rapid... neapolis has attained her p... most important wheat ma... west. As a receiving mark... outstripped Chicago, St. ... Boston, Detroit, and Kansa... upon the heels of New York ... at Minneapolis for Octo... bushels against 4,398,000 in ... month in 1884. During the ... Oct. 31 Chicago recei... bushels of spring ... combined, and Milwauke... same, or only a little mor... half million bushels altoget... steady growth of Minneapo... receipts is shown by the ... 1879 the receipts were ... 1880, 10,264,100 bushels; ... bushels; in 1883, 18,927,50... 23,124,715 bushels; in 1884, ... A similar comparison, ... hat, shows a falling-off ... 1879. The receipts at Min... and the first fifteen days ... equal to the total receipts ... The receipts at Minneapolis ... 000 bushels in excess of ... should receipts continue th... the present rate the aggreg... for 1885 will equal the tota... York for 1884. Nor is it tr... exclusively a manufactu... shipments of wheat rose fr... 1883 to 4,336,960 bushels ...

FORCE OF ...

... (be condensed ... outside ... wants ... murdere...

THE WHISKY INTERESTS.

Dr. Rush Thinks They Will Be Let Alone by the Coming Congress.

What the Distillers Want in Case Legislation Is Proposed—Fractional Measurement.

Not United in Favor of Reducing the Tax—The Bonded Period—Vinegar.

Dr. David G. Rush of the Empire Distillery Company has been in Washington for some days acting as the representative of the Western Export Association in various matters affecting the wholesale whisky trade. His particular business was to advise with and assist the officials of the Revenue Department in certain arrangements relative to the export of alcohol, over 3,000 barrels of that product having been shipped by the Western distillers within the last month. But Dr. Rush was supposed to have also an incidental mission, and one of much greater importance. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his annual report recommends certain legislation affecting the whisky trade, and it seemed likely that the big Western pool would not be slow in having its interests looked after in view of any possible Congressional action in the matter. Dr. Rush returned from Washington yesterday, and was seen last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter.

"It is not likely that any action affecting the whisky trade will be taken at the coming session of Congress," said the doctor. "The distillers are pretty well satisfied with the laws as they are, their imperfections notwithstanding; and unless the Revenue Department should take the initiative the distillers will not ask for legislative action. But if the department should move in the matter the distillers would try to have their interests advocated before the Ways and Means Committee, with a view to having all the defects of the law taken up and thereby bringing about more comprehensive legislative action than any that might be proposed by the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

WEIGHT MEASUREMENTS.

"The Commissioner in his report recommends the taxing of the fractional parts of a gallon—at present the fraction over either counts as a whole gallon or nothing. To do this the present system of whisky measurement must be done away, and that is what the distillers want. As it is now they cannot go within half a gallon to a gallon of the contents of a barrel, and where's the use of figuring on fractions? In Europe and Canada the whisky is weighed—the empty barrel weighed first and its weight deducted from the gross weight of the same barrel when filled—by which means the actual, accurate measurement is obtained. But in America they measure the barrel—take its outside cubic 'measurement.'"

"But don't they measure the liquor by gallons?"

"No, indeed; they measure it with a tape-line. All are outside measurements, with the exception of the bung diameter of the barrel. They assume that the barrel is a perfect cylinder—which it generally isn't—and that the staves are exactly half an inch thick—which they certainly are not. So if they want to tax fractions let them adopt the proper plan of measurement. The present system of measurement is to the advantage of the buyer at the expense of the distiller. If the Government measures the liquor a gallon short, the buyer deducts it from the bill; if a gallon over, the distiller gets no extra payment.

"The Commissioner's report also favors an indefinite extension of the bonded period. The whisky trade would antagonize such a step. Indeed, rather than extend the period beyond the present three-year system the trade would, as a whole, prefer going back to the old one-year law. There are many who hold that it would have been better had we stuck to the one-year law. The Commissioner's recommendation is based on the ground that large quantities of product are taken abroad to escape immediate taxation and then brought back to this country, when it might as well have been kept at home. But the evil of extending the bonded period is that it leads to overproduction and consequently spoliation of trade.

TAX REDUCTION.

"As to other possible legislative questions, there is the question of tax. On this the trade is divided. Many hold that the tax should be reduced to 50 cents a gallon—it is 90 cents now—and that, while such reduction would not increase the drinkable consumption it would materially add to the total consumption. The present tax bars alcohol out of consumption for commercial or industrial purposes. To reduce the tax by 40 cents a gallon on proof spirits would reduce alcohol 70 cents a gallon, and this difference is big enough to shut it out, as it cannot pay the present tax and compete with naphtha, ammonia, and the various other substitutes. Some of the trade think the greater the tax the greater the monopoly, but I believe the majority would favor the reduction.

"No, I did not have any consultation with the Commissioner, nor with any one else, relative to possible or probable Congressional action. Whether any action will be taken will depend a good deal on the temper of Congress on the tariff question. Our association had a meeting yesterday, and possible legislative action was not mentioned. We may talk of the matter after the holidays—we shall then be better able to judge of the feeling of Congress—and, of course, if there is a probability of advancing our trade interests by legislation we would have the matter laid before the Ways and Means Committee.

THE VINEGAR BUSINESS.

"There is the vinegar law of '79, for instance—the bill permitting vinegar factories to distil their own alcohol. It is a notorious fact that the old moonshiners of Brooklyn—the illicit distillers who gave the Government so much trouble—are all now in the vinegar business. The distilling goes on without any proper supervision or restriction, and the law allows it. The bill was rushed through as a compromise measure the last day of the session, and the matter has been brought before the committee time and again since, but nothing has come of it. A repealing bill was passed through the Senate two years ago, but was finally delayed and defeated, and I suppose the whole thing has been dropped. The plea was made that the vinegar bill was a poor man's measure. Well, suppose we grant that, isn't it class legislation? But the 'poor man' has nothing to do with it.

"My opinion at present is that the coming Congress will take no action whatever affecting the whisky trade. The annual reports of the heads of departments don't amount to much anyhow, so far as action thereon is concerned, and the distillers are not going to take the initiative."

MINNEAPOLIS AS A WHEAT MARKET.

SOME STATISTICS SHOWING HOW THIS ENTERPRISING MINNESOTA CITY HAS FORGED AHEAD IN RECENT YEARS.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* publishes some statistics showing the rapidity with which Minneapolis has attained her position as one of the most important wheat markets in the Northwest. As a receiving market she has already outstripped Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Boston, Detroit, and Kansas City, and is close upon the heels of New York. The total receipts at Minneapolis for October were 6,881,500 bushels against 4,398,000 in the corresponding month in 1884. During the five weeks ending Oct. 31 Chicago received only 2,548,986 bushels of spring and winter wheat combined, and Milwaukee 1,051,022 bushels more, or only a little more than three and a half million bushels altogether. The rapid and steady growth of Minneapolis as regards wheat receipts is shown by the following figures: In 1879 the receipts were 7,514,364 bushels; in 1880, 10,264,100 bushels; in 1881, 16,817,250 bushels; in 1882, 18,927,500 bushels; in 1883, 22,124,715 bushels; in 1884, 29,322,720 bushels. A similar comparison, in the case of Milwaukee, shows a falling-off of 50 per cent since 1879. The receipts at Minneapolis in October and the first fifteen days of November were equal to the total receipts at Milwaukee in 1884. The receipts at Minneapolis in 1884 were 3,000,000 bushels in excess of those at Chicago. Should receipts continue through December at the present rate the aggregate at Minneapolis for 1885 will equal the total receipts of New York for 1884. Nor is it true that Minneapolis is exclusively a manufacturing market, for her shipments of wheat rose from 2,125,738 bushels in 1883 to 4,586,960 bushels in 1884.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Turnkey (to condemned murderer)—There's a man outside wot wants to see you.

Condemned murderer—Did he give his name?

Turnkey—He said his name was Smith.

Condemned murderer—Yes, it's Smith, with that unfounded tailor bill. Tell him I'm out.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments,
68 Washington-st.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS

in this city, protected by patents, and well established in this country and abroad, requires larger capital in order to handle its rapidly increasing business. It is proposed to organize a company with preferred stock equal to the amount of capital required with guarantees.

Principals looking for investment for sums of not less than $10,000 will be afforded an opportunity to investigate by addressing R 94, Tribune office.

GLOBE TELEPHONE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
R. D. SHORT.
106 Fifth-av., Room 8, Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

QUOTATIONS ON UNITED STATES FOUR PER CENT BONDS AND RAILROAD SECURITIES—BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26—4 p. m.—United States 4 per cent bonds were 127¼ today; Atlantic & Great Western second mortgage trustee certificates, 13¾; Erie, 27⅝; do second consols, 93¼; Mexican ordinary 25½; St. Paul, common, 100⅝; New York Central, 109⅝; Pennsylvania, 56⅜.

Turpentine spirits, steady; spot, 27s per cwt; December, 27s 3d; January to April, 28s.

At the wool sales 4,500 bales, chiefly Sydney and Port Philip, were disposed of. Prices were firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—In cotton there was a good demand at unchanged prices. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 10,600 bales American.

Wheat was in quiet demand, poor holders offering freely.

Corn was quiet but steady.

Lard—Prime Western, 32s 6d per cwt.

Refined petroleum, 7⅝d per gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 26—7:30 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £27,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £334,814 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 44⅞ per cent, is now 46¼ per cent.

Refined petroleum, 6⅞@7⅛d per gallon.

Linseed oil, £21 7s 6d@£21 17s 6d per ton.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 79f 80c for the account.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 3,420,000 francs gold, and a decrease of 1,748,000 francs silver.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of specie of 14,594,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26.—There was no market here today. The clearings at the banks were $2,159,367.

COMMERCIAL.

Only a slight gathering of members was attracted to the "curb" of the Board of Trade yesterday forenoon. There was a greater observance of Thanksgiving-Day than perhaps was ever known before, or as one of those present remarked: "The boys are keeping holiday as a holiday. It is not like it used to be when they were trading all the time." Speculation was very limited, and confined, at least so rumor had it, to December wheat at 86½c, or ¼c less than Wednesday's closing on 'Change. A sale of 1,000 brls January pork was made late in the afternoon or that day at $9.85, being 5c lower than the closing price. One of the members occupied the attention of the "boys" for some little time by delivering a discourse on trading, and "scalping" in particular.

A small crowd was around the Open Board, and a few trades were reported to have been made, but the only transaction witnessed was the investment of $1.00 by a "cullered pusson" in a "put" on wheat, "just to keep his hand in," as he expressed it.

There was no business on the street markets, although the stores were open until nearly 11 o'clock to receive shipments of products. More teams were present than there were people, and many of the commission men embraced the opportunity to get in supplies of fuel for the winter. Refuse-wagons were quite numerous, carting away the waste of the previous day, and before noon the thoroughfare presented a deserted appearance.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 23	7,341	230	56,010	2,475
Tuesday, Nov. 24	7,804	188	42,125	5,105
Wed'sday, Nov. 25	6,929	16	49,344	4,828
Thursday, Nov. 26	5,000	160	45,000	2,600
Total	26,974	494	192,479	15,008
Same time last w'k	29,289	572	199,191	20,642
Decrease	2,315	78	6,712	5,634
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 23	1,472	61	4,468	......
Tuesday, Nov. 24	2,936	117	4,625	446
Wed'sday, Nov. 25	1,509	16	5,318	771
Thursday, Nov. 26	1,000	......	4,000	......
Total	6,917	194	18,411	1,217
Same time last w'k	8,436	254	26,387	1,529
Decrease	1,519	60	7,976	312

Both the receipts and shipments for the last four days exhibit a decrease all round. Thus far this month receipts of hogs amount to over 910,000, against 516,646 the same time last November. The increase for the entire month will amount to 400,000. Thursday's cattle market was active, the prices advanced 10c for desirable shipping and dressed beef grades. Hogs declined 5@10c, and sheep remained unchanged. During the last four days fair to choice cattle have advanced 20@30c, and native butchers' stock advanced 10@20c.

CATTLE—There was only a moderate run of cattle and a large attendance of buyers. Exporters and shippers made considerable inquiry, and competition from local buyers caused a very strong feeling, especially for fair to fancy native steers averaging 1,100@1,600 lbs, which advanced fully 10c over Wednesday's prices. A prominent London exporter purchased several car-loads of choice to fancy cattle, paying as high as $5.90 for fifteen bullocks averaging 1,533 lbs. A leading New York dealer bought about 300 good to choice beeves at $5.00@5.60, and dressed-beef men paid $4.50@5.40 for medium to choice 1,150@1,350 lb averages. Inferior and common qualities sold down to $3.50@4.00. Texas cattle scarce and firm. One bunch of almost 600 cows, averaging 780 lbs, sold to a canning establishment at $2.80. Native cows sold fairly well at unchanged prices, and stockers and feeders commanded previous quotations. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy beeves, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs	$ 5.70@ 6.00
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.25@ 5.70
Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.30@ 5.15
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@ 4.50
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.30@ 4.15
Fair to choice cows	2.50@ 3.40
Inferior to medium cows	1.50@ 2.60
Poor to choice bulls	1.75@ 2.75
Stockers, 550 to 860 lbs	2.50@ 3.25
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs	3.10@ 4.20
Grass-fed Texans	2.65@ 3.50
Northern wintered Texans	3.00@ 3.60
Northern range cattle	3.20@ 4.65
Milch cows, per head	25.00@55.00

HOGS—Met with a good demand, but excessive offerings caused 5@10c decline. Fresh arrivals and stale offerings made over 60,000 unsold. Combined purchases of local and outside buyers amounted to less than 30,000, leaving fully 20,000 unsold, with Friday's arrivals estimated at almost 40,000. Today's quotations closed weak at $3.50@3.75 for fair to choice heavy grades, and $3.25@3.55 for poor to choice light varieties. Some assorted heavy sold early to a Boston buyer at $3.85, but they were above the market. The skip market was fairly active at $2.75@3.15.

SHEEP—Trade active and values steadily held at $1.75@2.25 for common, $2.50@2.80 for fair, $3.00@3.25 for good, and $3.50@4.00 for choice to fancy qualities. Poor to fancy lambs nominally about $3.40@4.60. Texas and Western sheep quotable at $2.25@3.25.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTONISHING—MME. SINGHI, ACKNOWLEDGED the greatest living clairvoyant, is still at 222 West Washington, where she can be consulted on business, losses, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, death. Pay refunded if not satisfied.

FREE—MRS. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, 621 West Van Buren-st. References given. Call or write. Ladies consult free. Gents charged.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. Wilkes Ford & Co., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2300 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Lensman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3531 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3038 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
355 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
483 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
828 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. L. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST., }
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
734 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
453 MILWAUKEE-AV. }
825 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles R. Batton, Druggist.
373 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
296 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
351 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Oak—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
723 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

HYDE PARK.

J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ANY ONE WHO CAN GIVE INFORMATION as to the whereabouts of Mr. George Beers since Sunday, the 21st, will please call at Room 46 Major Block.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON-ST.; DEED made by Henry W. Rice, Macoupin County, Illinois. Finder will return same to S. H. McNABB, Union National Bank and be rewarded.

LOST—A SMALL WHITE POODLE DOG; answers to name of Dandy; $5 reward for return. Address R 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years old in a grain commission or wholesale grocery house as assistant bookkeeper, or to learn a branch of the business. Good references given. Address R 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stenographer and typewriter. Good penman. A1 references. S 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER desires an appointment; writes shorthand; 18 years' experience. F S A, 430 Irving-av.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; one competent and sober, with city references. Address R 31, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; experienced in care of horses; references from present employers. P.-O. Box 59, Lake Forest, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS groom and coachman. Not afraid of work. Address O G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; willing to make himself generally useful. Best of city references. O H 78, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 19; fair knowledge of shorthand; experienced in general office work; lives with parents; will work cheap. Address S 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do housework. 3011 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN cook and laundress in a family of two. 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS cook or for general housework. First-class references. 224 Elm-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG German girl as nurse or to do light housework. Can give good references. Call at 49 Goethe-st., upstairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bill clerk who has a knowledge of the wholesale grocery business; must be correct and rapid worker. State salary expected and give references, or no notice will be taken. S 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and general office man, moderate salary, who can furnish bonds and references. S 56, Tribune office.

WANTED — ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER three or four half days per week; West Side. Address, with references, X 101, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—2 GOOD (CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY goods) salesmen, young men having had some experience with fine city trade. Address Curtains, care Tribune office, giving references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND shoe man to sell goods from Eastern factories in Illinois, north of Springfield; a good opportunity for the right man. Address W. B. C., Tremont House.

TRADES.

WANTED—SLATE-ROOFERS—8 GOOD MEN to go South. S 95, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MILL-wrights who can read drawings. Apply to Yale & Towne M'f'g Co., 64 Lake-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, tiemakers, bridge men for railroad and levee work in Mississippi and Louisiana; $1.50 to $2.25 per day; 15 cents at the stump; winter's work and cheap fare; also tickets to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis over Illinois Central direct line at ROSS' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRAVELER FOR STEAMSHIP house; must speak English and German fluently; one speaking Scandinavian languages preferred. Address, in each language, P.-O. Box 257.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN FOR general housework, private American family. 1829 Wabash-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A NEAT PLAIN SEWING-GIRL by the week. At 22 Aldine square, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., Vincennes-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE girl to take charge of baby. Call at 759 Oakwood-boulevard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO WRITE IN office. State age and qualifications. Address S 11, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

COME AND BE CONVINCED THAT WE are slaughtering prices on custom-made overcoats, suits, and pants on account of going out of business. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANT TAILORS' misfits in overcoats, suits, and pants; going out of business. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

F. L. ENGEL, LAWYER, 112 CLARK-ST., Room 512. Ten years' experience. Advice free.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN PHYSICIAN to take a salaried position. Send references and experience to PHYSICIAN, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 OF THOSE ELEGANT NEW houses, Nos. 2935, 2943, and 2947 Groveland-av.; also frame house, with brick basement, No. 106 Twenty-ninth-st. Inquire of MATTHEWS & HOLT, 85 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—1418 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY and basement stone front, 18 rooms, first-class condition. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM COTTAGE, GOOD repair, 110 Winchester-av.; $25 per month. R. M. BUCKMAN, Room 22, 169 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEW brick three-story and basement residence of twelve rooms; desirable location; modern and first-class throughout; low rent to a good party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co's.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2-STORY AND CELLAR 9-room house. 656 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—NEW COTtage, 1151 Grenshaw-st. $15 per month—new cottage, 1153 Grenshaw-st. $16 per month—new cottage 1098 West Polk-st. Inquire 540 South Western-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—LARGE, ELEgantly-furnished house on Monroe-st., near Oakley-av., to private family. House and furniture new within a year. Address O L 4, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT— NO. 5817 WASHINGTON-AV—3 blocks from Hyde Park station; house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, laundry, attic and good cellar; in thoroughly good repair; immediate possession given. Apply to BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., s. w. cor. Monroe.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$30 EACH, 41 RAY-AV., ONE 5 and one 6 room flat, with bath, hot and cold water, etc. THOS. SOLLITT & SON, Room 33, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WARM FLATS ON STATE-ST., near Thirty-fifth; rent $10 to $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM FLAT AT 2226 Indiana-av.; building just finished and modern throughout. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW MADISON-ST. FLATS—

1374 Madison-st., 5 rooms and bath	$17
1372 Madison-st., 5 rooms and bath	17
1384 Madison-st., 6 rooms and bath; corner	25
1370 Madison-st., 6 rooms and bath; corner	25
130 Sacramento-av., 5 rooms and bath	15

S. E. GROSS & CO., Northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND flats in stone front building No. 480 West Madison-st., 6 rooms each; in good order; key in barber shop No. 482. Apply to H. B. FASS, Room 45, 116 La Salle-st., from 11 to 2.

TO RENT—NEW 2, 3, 4, AND 6 ROOM flats corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW 2 TO 6 ROOM flats, corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT IN THE MARquette, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; hardwood floors throughout, oak woodwork, steam heat, hot water, telephone and janitor service. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLATS, ALL rooms large, light, and sunny; steam heat, elevator, and all modern improvements; the handsome new Apartment Building Ravenna, northeast corner of La Salle-av. and Division-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—8 AND 8-ROOM FLATS, 148 LA Salle-av. and 183 Erie-st.; gas fixtures and bath. Inquire 152 La Salle-st., Room 14. D. J. GALLERY.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1420 WABASH-AV., BEAUTIFUL parlors, library, and other warm rooms.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, $8 and $12 a month; everything first-class; at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; every convenience; suitable for two. 38 Harrison-st., corner Wabash-av. Flat 1, second floor.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—28 ROOMS OVER 38 AND 40 West Madison-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 147 and 149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED SUITES TO gentlemen or gent and wife; modern conveniences. 34 Pine-st., first flat.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; bay windows; fine view; corner Clark and Oak-sts. 358 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
NEW MADISON-ST. STORES.
1370 Madison-st., living-rooms, drug store, cor.; $55.
1384 Madison-st., good corner for dry goods; $30.
1378 Madison-st., with living-rooms, boots and shoes; $25.
1382 Madison-st., with living-rooms, meat market; $25.
A ent always at property.
S. E. GROSS & CO., Northwest cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 261 Wabash-av. Possession given now. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF FINE STORE, 293 Wabash-av. Inquire in office of same.

TO RENT—BE SURE TO SEE IT—A NEW store, with dining-room, kitchen, and bedroom in rear, at 2238 Indiana-av.; plate-glass windows and handsome front. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER AND INSIDE stores. Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED OFFICE. 81 Clark-st., Room 16.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH POWER, HEATed with steam and fine light; new building, West Washington-st., east of Halsted; various sizes, 25x80 and 40x150. 66 and 72 West Lake-st., several fine lofts, with elevators and power, cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

BARNS.

TO RENT—A BRICK BARN IN REAR OF 2823 and 2825 Michigan-av., with room for seven horses. HAMILTON & STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
HOUSES,
COTTAGES,
FLATS,
STORES AND LOFTS.
If you want to rent or have anything rented call at office of GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING 46X88 ON Throop-st., between Monroe and Adams, now occupied as a church. Alterations, if any required, to suit tenant. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in Bank.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM (front), good size and warm. La Salle av. or east, by single gentleman; private family preferred. Give full particulars. S 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A COUPLE without children, unfurnished rooms, parlor and bedroom, with or without board. O L 49, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED rooms, strictly private residence or small flat, North Side, Lincoln Park, Erie-st., desired by married couple without children. Address, with price and particulars, S 55, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — H——: COME BACK AND take your place; I need you. F——R.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—TAKE NOTICE—
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH.
THE ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,
111 Monroe-st.,
Opposite Columbia Theatre.
Will sell their entire stock of overcoats, suits, single pants and vests regardless of price for the next 30 days, as the entire stock must be sold out by that time, on account of poor health.
Original Misfit Clothing Parlor,
111 Monroe-st.,
Opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL—IMPORTANT TO SINGERS and speakers: Elixir de Milan, the great Italian purifier of voices, rediscovered. Sample bottle, $1. By leading druggists.

PERSONAL—NO HUMBUG—EVERY GARment must positively be closed out by the 15th of December, regardless of price; sickness the cause. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL WORKINGmen's shirts to large retail trade. Address, with reference, A. MASON, 41 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS, make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis.

WANTED—LIVE BUSINESS-MEN TO INtroduce our new incandescent gas-lamp; over 1,000 sold in Chicago the first month; agents are making $15 to $30 per day; special territory to good men with small capital. Circulars free. The Chicago I. G. L. Company, 202 East Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO HORSE AND MULE BUYERS—IF YOU want a car-load of any grade cheap call on me, as I can buy cheaper than any man in Chicago; commission $1 per head for buying and shipping. S. J. RUSSELL, 65 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in this city protected by patents and well established in this country and abroad requires larger capital in order to handle its rapidly-increasing business. It is proposed to organize a company with preferred stock equal to amount of capital required with guarantees. Principals looking for investment for sums of not less than $10,000 will be afforded an opportunity to investigate by addressing R 94, Tribune.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at less than usual rates. 118 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or delay, at lower rates of interest and on more liberal terms than can be obtained elsewhere. Room 24, 118 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

CHOICE MINNESOTA FARM LOANS IN amounts of $500 and upward, drawing 7 per cent interest. Guaranteed by Minnesota banks of good standing who placed loans. For sale by Chicago Trust & Savings Bank, 120 La Salle-st.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds wanted. HAMILTON & STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old, no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at 5 per cent. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture without removal, pianos, and other collaterals, in any amounts. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON city, Hyde Park, or Evanston property. J. S. NORTON, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Englewood property at current rates. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHIcago real-estate in sums to suit. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—WITH NOTES PAYABLE ON or before—Chicago funds on inside improved property at 6 per cent. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

$2,500 OR $3,000 AND $4,000 TO LOAN, three or five years, at 6 per cent, on improved property. JOHN D. PARKER, 6 Sherman-st., Room 48.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-MORTGAGE city real estate; also smaller sums; low rate of interest. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT ON improved business property. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BARGAIN IN FLOURING MILL — FULL roller mill, 75 lbs. capacity; mill guaranteed; less than 200 miles from Chicago. Bargain if taken soon. Address BARGAIN, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE, LEASE, and business, cheap for cash, doing a good business, in a prosperous town of 5,000. Address J D D, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED 21 years in a rapidly-growing town of 6,000 inhabitants; price $6,500; terms easy. Address R. B. WINDHAM, Plattsmouth, Neb.

GROCERY FOR SALE—IN SUBURBS, GOOD location, good business, cheap; owner going to Oregon. M. D. DEAN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

SALE OF VALUABLE MINES AND MINING machinery in Colorado—By virtue of a deed from the Norfolk & Ouray Mining Company, dated Sept. 2, 1882, and by direction of the party thereby secured, we will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms (limited), Nos. 59, 61, 63 and 65 Liberty-st., New York City, Saturday, the 28th day of November, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the following valuable mines, mining machinery, smelter, and buildings situated in the County of Ouray, near the town of Ouray, in the State of Colorado:

1. "The Begole Mineral Farm," situated about half a mile from the town of Ouray, on which have been erected stamp-mills and all the most modern and approved buildings and machinery suitable for mining.

2. All other locations of said company adjacent to the said Mineral Farm and particularly described in said deed.

3. All the right, title, and interest of said company in and to the following mines: The Snow-drop Lode, The Mountain King Lode, The Colorado Belle Lode, The Smuggler Lode, The Belmont Lode, The Forest Belle Lode, The Gray Squirrel Lode, three-fourths interest in the Borland Lode and the Arctic Lode, one-half of the Venus Lode, eighty acres of coal land near Ouray, one-third interest in the Demonetizer Lode, one-half interest in the Moscoe Lode, three-eighths interest in the St. Louis Lode, three-eighths interest in the Silver Ball Lode, one-fourth interest in the Albia Lode.

4. All the buildings, erections, and structures belonging to said company, whether situated on the above property or adjacent thereto.

5. All boilers, engines, smelters, stamp-mills, machinery, tools and appliances.

6. All the corporate franchises of the said the Norfolk & Ouray Mining Company, and all rights and privileges pertaining thereto; and

7. All other assets of said company wherever situated and of whatsoever consisting.

Terms: Cash.

The above property is estimated to be very valuable, the machinery, which is comparatively new, alone costing some $150,000. For further information apply to the undersigned at Norfolk, Va., or to Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 11 Pine-st., New York City.

THEO. S. GARNETT, JR., } Trustees.
H. C. WHITEHEAD. }

THE OWNER OF A RANGE IN SOUTHERN Colorado capable of holding 10,000 head, and unsurpassed for grazing and water facilities, is anxious to organize company to stock ranch. Satisfactory references and full information at 592 West Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room and board; also single room; day board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED SOUTH-front alcove, with board; all conveniences.

228 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and first-class board.

241 OHIO-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED, SUNny front and back rooms, single and double, with first-class board.

437 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with all conveniences and first-class board; suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; in a private family; terms moderate. References exchanged.

SOUTH SIDE.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGton—Board and room, $7 a week; location central and first-class. Ogden House.

3619 LAKE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, both large and small, with board; all conveniences; near I. C. trains and cable cars; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

HOTELS.

BRACKETT HOUSE, CORNER FIFTH-AV. and Adams-st.—Furnished rooms, with excellent board, $6 to $8 per week.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2-a-day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife—Elegant newly furnished room; reasonable terms; private Jewish family; good board. O 81, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A GREAT OFFER—LESSONS IN ACTING, elocution, and dramatic art, dancing etc.; pupils fitted for the stage and platform. Tuition $4 a month. At the Chicago College of Oratory and Acting, 118 Monroe-st., Suite 10. G. A. VINTON, President.

BANJO AND GUITAR QUICKLY TAUGHT by Chicago's most famous artist. P. W. DENZEL, Weber Music-Hall, Room 1.

SPANISH, BOOKKEEPING, AND PENMANship taught evenings by PROF. HOYOS, 904 Opera-House Building.

THE COLESON SHORTHAND SCHOOL AT 904 Opera-House Building is the best for day, evening, or mail instruction. MRS. A. M. L. COLESON.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A complete shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOLEY & WILLIAMS, 70 ADAMS-ST.—SEWing-machines repaired; parts, needles, oils, at lowest prices.

WILSON SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S REPAIR business removed to 70 Adams-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—The entire stock of fine merchant tailor garments; must be sold without reserve on account of going out of business. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
RESIDENCE PROPERTY,
And vacant lots. We have a large list to select from. Call and get a list. We make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—PECK-COURT, 3-STORY AND basement brick dwelling. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.: PRAIRIE-AV.—A new and first-class modern house. Best location on the street. Wide lot and good brick barn; $25,000.

FOR SALE — VERNON-AV., EAST FRONT, near Thirty-fourth-st., 25 or 50 feet. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., 50 feet, improved. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & Co., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., three-story and basement stone-front residence. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELDRIDGE-COURT, 90 FEET, improved. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HARMON-COURT, 26 FEET, improved; well rented. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—64X150; VINCENNES-AV., CORner Forty-second-st. 50x125; Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X160; MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Fifty-second-st. 50x160; Wabash-av., near Forty-eighth-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER HALSTED and Fifty-sixth-sts. 8 acres corner Sixty-ninth-st. and Stony Island-av. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—SIXTY-PAGED ILlustrated pamphlet mailed free to all on application describing 2,000,000 acres Disston lands, best in Florida; thirteen miles charming gulf coast, ocean front, high lands, unexcelled for health, scenery, mineral springs, homes, villas, investments, values rapidly increasing, hunting, fishing, sailing, camping, winter vegetables, tropical fruits, new hotels, and moderate prices for everything. Gulf-Coast Land Co., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP STOCK FARM—1,200 acres good, rolling land, situated 10 miles from Lincoln, the prosperous and growing capital of Nebraska, and ¼ mile from Malcolm, on railroad; nearly all under fence; 150 acres in tame grass; good house, cribs, scales, etc.; in good shape for carrying on the stock business on extensive scale; market value, $30,000; certain to double in a few years; price $25,000, if sold soon. R. M. TURNER, Lincoln, Neb.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW stock of Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball pianos. The popular new Kimball organs in new style of cases. A number of new upright pianos to rent. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

A COMPLETE SET OF CLARIONETS FOR sale at a sacrifice. Address M 98, Tribune office.

BARGAINS IN MASON & HAMLIN ORgans—A few discontinued styles, new and of fine quality, will be sold very low for cash or on easy payments; also a few second-hand of our own and other makes. THE MASON & HAMLIN CO., 149 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WITH BEST OF REFERENCE HAVing limited means and some furniture, wishes the acquaintance of some party that would join her in taking a flat. S 80, Tribune office.

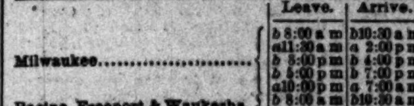
FUR TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion in stock and made to order at manufacturers' prices. I can save you money. ETTLINGER, furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 633 West Monroe-st.

NOTICE—ALL MISFITS IN SUITS, OVERcoats, and pants will be sold regardless of price; must go out of business on account of sickness. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

PLUSH GARMENTS STEAMED, RENOVAted, reshaped, and fur-trimmed at reasonable prices. ETTLINGER, furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

THE GREGORY INCANDESCENT GAS lamps are the best illuminating gas lamps ever introduced, producing a more steady, mellow, yet brighter light than can be procured by any other; over 4,000 sold in Chicago in four weeks; see them at 93 Dearborn-st.; these are choice articles for agents to handle. G. W. DUFFUS & CO., manufacturers and sole agents, 93 Dearborn-st., Chicago.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m; a11:30 a m; b 3:00 p m; b 5:00 p m; a10:00 p m	b10:30 a m; a 2:00 p m; b 4:00 p m; b 7:00 p m; d 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m; b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m; b 3:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m; b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m; b 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m; b12:05 p m; b 4:00 p m; c10:10 p m	b10:25 a m; b 2:15 p m; b 6:00 p m; d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m; a10:00 p m	a 2:00 p m; a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco	b12:05 p m; c10:10 p m	b 2:15 p m; d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m; b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m; b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m; b11:30 a m	b 7:10 p m; b 7:10 p m
Madison	b12:05 p m; c10:00 p m	b 2:15 p m; d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m; a10:00 p m; b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m; a 7:00 a m; b 6:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b12:05 p m; c10:00 p m; c10:10 p m	b 2:15 p m; d 7:10 a m; d 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:00 p m; b10:10 p m; b 6:20 a m; a 1:00 p m	b 7:00 p m; b 2:15 p m; b 6:47 a m; a 3:45 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 5:15 p m; b 6:15 p m	b 7:50 a m; b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:20 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

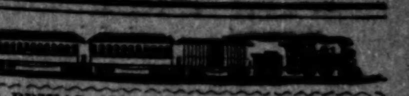
	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 5:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 5:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 3:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 5:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:45 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:35 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:35 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-street, between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 6:35 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:30 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m; †10:00 p m	* 3:15 p m; * 6:30 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m; *12:00 m; †10:00 p m	* 6:15 p m; * 2:15 p m; * 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m; †10:00 p m	* 3:15 p m; * 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m; *12:00 m; * 3:45 p m; * 4:15 p m; * 5:15 p m; *10:15 p m	* 5:15 p m; * 3:15 p m; *11:00 a m; *10:30 a m; * 8:45 a m; * 3:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 p m; *11:30 p m	*10:30 a m; * 6:30 a m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m; § 9:55 p m	§ 3:00 p m; § 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 a m; * 8:30 p m	* 6:55 p m; * 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 4:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	* 4:15 p m; § 9:55 p m	*10:25 a m; § 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	x 8:30 a m; *11:30 a m; * 3:00 p m	x 4:00 p m; * 4:00 p m; * 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m; x 8:30 a m; *11:30 a m; * 3:00 p m; * 5:00 p m; *11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m; x 4:00 p m; * 2:00 p m; * 7:00 p m; *10:30 a m; * 2:00 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	§10:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m; * 3:15 p m; * 4:15 p m	* 6:15 p m; * 9:55 a m; *10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:30 a m	b 1:30 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 3:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex	a12:30 p m	a 7:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 8:50 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:20 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:20 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 7:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	c 9:35 p m	b 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:00 p m	a 2:00 p m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	10:15 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	......

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express { via Chenoa.	* 8:45 a m; §11:30 p m	* 7:30 p m; § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Expr'ss	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld }	* 8:15 p m	† 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo }	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:40 a m
Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 6:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	* 4:20 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express	....	§ 9:00 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 7:20 a m	† 6:30 p m
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
New York Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:35 a m
Atlantic Express	* 8:40 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleepr	* 9:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 104 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	....
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:20 p m	§ 8:20 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:30 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	§12:00 m	* 3:36 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:40 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:00 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 2 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. B. Alley of Boston is at the Grand Pacific.

P. W. Stanford of San Francisco is stopping at the Sherman.

G. B. Kent, London, England, and Willis Van Devanter, Cheyenne, Colo., are at the Palmer.

Commodore Chandler and wife, New York, and Charles H. Page and wife, Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Richelieu.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 33°; 9 a. m., 34°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 37°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.67.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock Officer Dan Hogan, of the Desplaines Street Station, found a man lying on Madison street, near Canal, with a severe cut on the head. The man, who was under the influence of liquor, gave his name as Dan O'Neil, of No. 1627 Halsted street, but could give no account of his assailant. He was removed to the County Hospital.

It was reported yesterday that the proprietors of the Hotel Richelieu were endeavoring to get a leasehold on the two adjoining flat buildings, the Masury and the Beaurivage, with the object of converting the three into a large European hotel. The idea is said to have originated with Mr. Clair, who left night before last for New York to settle up his affairs there before locating permanently in Chicago.

For the benefit of the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum at Rosehill, a little comic opera entitled "Goldhaar und die Baeren" (Gold-hair and the Bears) was played at North Side Turner-Hall yesterday afternoon by the inmates of the asylum. The children took their parts with great spirit and sang the chorus number very charmingly. The audience was fair. The opera will be repeated this afternoon and Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Rudolph Ristloff, William Derdell, and Jacob Hannan, North Side youths, celebrated Thanksgiving by getting drunk and driving recklessly west on Chicago avenue. Dr. Morgan of No. 2717 South Park avenue and his wife, who were in a light buggy, were driven into at 4 p. m. by the youths at the corner of Chicago and La Salle avenues and upset. The doctor was not seriously hurt, but Mrs. Morgan received severer injuries. Ristloff, Derdell, and Hannan are locked up.

William Taylor, the father of Mrs. Emma Taylor Smith, will leave for Cleveland today with the body of his murdered daughter. Taylor is a small, bent mulatto, a waiter by trade. In 1882 he was sent to the penitentiary at Columbus for larceny, and was only released six months ago. During this time his daughter Emma met and married Smith, so the old man has never seen his son-in-law. Superintendent Schmitt of Cleveland sent word to Chief Ebersold yesterday that he had secured photographs of the murderer, and would forward them at once.

Commissioner J. J. McCarthy has declared himself, and there is now no doubt that the County Board will be controlled by the Republicans. He said yesterday: "I see some of the newspapers say that there is some doubt about my voting for Klehm, the choice of the caucus, for Chairman. I wish to state right here that there is nothing doubtful about me. I am a straight-out Republican, and will vote with my party at all times. I voted for Grant, and have stood by my colors ever since. I wish it distinctly understood that I will vote for Mr. Klehm for Chairman, and will do all that I can to uphold him during the year."

Jacob Lichtenstein and Alexander Abrahams, pawn-brokers on South Clark street, were arrested yesterday on the complaint of George Wilson and charged with receiving stolen property. George is a colored thief who has already done two terms at Joliet for larceny. He was arrested a few days ago for stealing three overcoats. When it became evident to him that his path to the penitentiary was straight and short, he determined to have company in his misery. He claims that the two men whose arrest he has ordered have not only bought all his stolen goods, but have played the part of Fagin and jogged him on to fresh rascalities.

This is the last day of grace which City-Attorney Washburne will give to William J. Cingen, clerk of the South Side police court. If he doesn't settle up his accounts today satisfactorily to Mr. Washburne the latter will give to the public the information which he has concerning Cingen's accounts as clerk of the South Side police court, which, it is alleged, will show an apparent shortage of $5,000 a year since he took hold in 1879. Mr. Cingen denies that there is anything wrong, and will doubtless be furnished now with an opportunity to show by the records in his possession that everything is as straight as he claims it is.

Justice D. Harry Hammer gave his twelfth annual dinner to his bachelor friends last night. Owing to the fact that Mrs. Hammer is sick and that the festivities if given at the Justice's residence might have disturbed the dreams of a promising son aged two days the affair was held at the Hotel Richelieu. The guests were received by Justice Hammer and his daughter, Miss Maude, assisted by Miss Salter. The following were among the guests: W. A. Purcell, J. T. Grey, F. J. Polley, I. H. Pedrick, Louis Shissler, W. T. Underwood, F. H. Trude, H. D. Russell, E. A. Heimer, W. H. Johnston, F. J. Donaldson, E. R. Cox, Randall H. White.

The meeting of the property owners of the Thirteenth Ward at No. 516 West Erie street last night was well attended. O. M. Brady presided. The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to see if means could not be taken to induce the new West Side City Passenger Railway to extend its line through that district as far as Western avenue. He believed the managers contemplated immediately coming as far as Ashland avenue in that direction, and doubtless if it could be shown there was need of it further west the line would come. After some discussion a committee composed of Messrs. M. Hallinan, R. Murray, O. H. Teele, and the Chairman was appointed to call on Superintendent Doyle today and lay the matter before him, and to report next week.

WANTED TO GET OUT.

John Casey, alias William Brown, made an attempt to get out of the County Jail yesterday afternoon by playing a confidence game on the jailers, but he was recognized and frustrated. Casey was committed to the Jail by Justice Meech yesterday forenoon under $1,000 bail for larceny. He had been in the Jail-cage less than ten minutes when he took several letters and papers out of his pocket, and after fumbling at them and putting on the manner of a visitor, he beckoned to Deputy O'Hara to come to the cage.

"What do you want?" asked Mr. O'Hara.

"I want to go out, of course," said Casey. "My friends are with Mr. Price in the office, and I staid up there talking to a prisoner until the door was shut."

"You want to get out, do you?" sarcastically queried Mr. O'Hara. "So do all the rest who are in here. Turnkey lock this cheeky fellow up at once. He's too willing to walk out to be left in the cage."

A BIRD DEALER'S ASSAULT.

H. Lassman, a bird dealer at No. 2343 State street, was assaulted and robbed in his store last Saturday afternoon. Henry Dubach, a member of Engine Company No. 16, located on Dearborn and Thirty-first streets, has been identified as one of Lassman's assailants. The latter is a consumptive, and the beating he received has unfitted him for business ever since. The police suppressed the case, but yesterday it leaked out when Lassman identified Dubach. On the afternoon of the day named, according to Lassman, two burly fellows entered the store and accused the proprietor of having several stolen birds in his possession, which they claimed were their property. Lassman denied the truth of the accusation, and subsequently the fellows left the place. They returned, however, in a short time with the man identified as Dubach and four strangers. After upbraiding Lassman for receiving stolen property Dubach, it is alleged, pinioned him to the wall and dealt him several heavy blows in the breast. Lassman fell to the floor. Then the crowd helped themselves to the birds and $35 which was in the injured man's vest pocket. With their booty they decamped.

SPRAY—WILCE.

Miss Jennie L. Wilce, daughter of ex-Ald. Thomas Wilce, and John C. Spray, Vice-President of the John Spray Lumber Company, were married last evening at 6 o'clock. The ceremony was performed in the parlors of Mr. Wilce's residence, No. 708 Harrison street, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence officiating. The bridal couple were unattended save by three little flower-girls, Misses Jennie H. Chandler, Edwina Wilce, and Nellie Spray. Messrs. Harvey and George Wilce and Alfred and George Spray served as ushers. A reception, from 8 to 12 o'clock, followed the ceremony, and was attended by about 200 guests. Among the wedding-gifts were a set of diamond ornaments, a present to the bride from the groom; an upright piano, presented by the groom's father; and a handsome chamber set, a gift from the parents of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Wilce left the city for California on the 10 o'clock train last evening. They will be absent for something over a month and on their return will be at home to their friends at No. 693 West Harrison street. Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilce, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Stephens, Dr. and Mrs. Cook, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Tracey, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Harsha, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, and others.

MR. JACOBSON'S MAIL.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT POWERLESS TO SEE THAT HE GETS IT.

Two months ago an item was printed in THE TRIBUNE about a letter mailed at Bloomington, Ill., addressed "H. Jacobson, Chicago," and meant for Herman Jacobson, a metal-polish manufacturer on South Jefferson street. It was opened by H. Johnson, and, as appeared by the indorsement, was kept in the Chicago Post-Office from about the 15th to the 30th of September, and was then returned to the writer at Bloomington with the indorsement that the person to whom it was directed could not be found. Since it contained a draft, the delay in its reaching the person for whom it was intended was quite annoying. It was also stated at the same time that the case had been referred to Superintendent Donovan, and that he had promised to investigate it. Ever since then it appears Mr. Jacobson has been in a peck of trouble. During the month of October quite a number of letters which had been returned to the writers from the Chicago Post-Office were remailed to him with the proper street number. Some of these letters had drafts from various banks; others orders from business-houses. As this sort of delay interfered with his business he called again upon Mr. Donovan, the Superintendent of Carriers, who told him that he should receive his mail promptly. But the following day he got a letter from Mr. Donovan to the effect that it would be necessary for him to call at the general delivery and make inquiry there whether there were any letters for him. This all grows out of the fact that there are a number of H. Jacobsons in the directory, none of them, however, with the exception of this one, being in the habit of receiving daily mail, the others being generally workingmen and clerks. The ordinary custom is where there are several persons or firms of the same name, and a letter comes without the street number, to send the letter first to the biggest firm, and, if it does not belong there, then to send supply cards to the others. As for instance: If there were six Marshall Fields in the directory, and a letter were to come directed to "Marshall Field, Chicago," it would be sent first to the head of the great dry-goods house. In his experience in applying at the general delivery, Mr. Jacobson met with several annoyances. One of these is the requirement that a person shall, if there is a letter there addressed to him, state whence he expects a letter. In the case of a man running a manufacturing business and getting orders from all over the country, it is excessively difficult to state this with any approach to accuracy. Then another annoyance appears to be some mismanagement in the general delivery office which results in something like this: A letter from Cairo, addressed to Mr. H. Jacobson, reaches Chicago Nov. 2 at 10 a. m.; has on it also the stamp "General delivery, Nov. 2, 12 m." That letter was received by Mr. Jacobson about two days ago. Not hearing from this Cairo person, who owed him some money, he put the case into the hands of a collection agency, and the final result is that he has to pay the costs of suit. Had he received this letter in time no such suit would have been begun. So, finally, getting sick of all this, he wrote Nov. 17 a letter to the First Assistant Postmaster-General stating the facts in the case substantially as given above, and asking what could be done for him. He also mentioned the fact that when he called on Mr. Donovan the second time, and spoke to him of several letters which had been returned to the writers and then remailed with the proper street address, Mr. Donovan asked him to intrust him with these letters so that he could make a full investigation. Subsequently he called upon Mr. Donovan and asked for these letters and envelopes, and was told that they had been destroyed and that he had a perfect right to do so. Hence Mr. Jacobson was unable to inclose them in his letter to the First Assistant Postmaster-General. The reply to this letter, which came yesterday, is essentially as follows:

"You admit in your letter that there are several persons in Chicago by the name of H. Jacobson. It is, therefore, clearly impossible for the Postmaster or his clerks to determine for which one of the names a letter addressed simply H. Jacobson, Chicago, Ill., is intended. The only remedy for wrong delivery under the circumstances is to have your mail directed to street and number."

Now what amuses Mr. Jacobson in this reply is that his letter to the First Assistant Postmaster-General was dated "Chicago, Ill., Nos. 592 to 600 South Jefferson street." Yet the First Assistant, after closing his letter with the statement that "the only remedy is to have your mail directed to street and number," goes on and addresses his reply to "Herman Jacobson, Esq., Chicago, Ill., general delivery." If as high an officer as this doesn't pay attention enough to the letter of a correspondent to put on the proper address, what can be expected of the ordinary run of business-men throughout the country? So there appears to be no chance for Mr. Jacobson, who is left by this final decision in the annoying position of having to go over personally to the general delivery every day to find whether there is any mail for him, for it is against the rules to deliver such letters to any clerk or subordinate, even though he have a letter from the principal. In case, therefore, Mr. Jacobson leaves town for a week or two letters coming to him inclosing orders or drafts will have to remain in the post-office until such time as he gets back. This is apparently one of those cases for which a remedy should be found somewhere.

THE RIOT DRILL.

SATISFACTORILY PERFORMED BY THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The members of the First Regiment, I. N. G., or rather 261 of them, including officers, were instructed in "street-riot drill" on the Lake-Front for an hour yesterday morning. Col. Knox was in command. About 3,000 persons witnessed the maneuvres. Stakes had been driven in the ground to represent a street, and at intervals there were four flags to designate the intersections. There were five blocks in all, commencing at Van Buren street. The column was made up of four divisions, the first composed of Companies C and I, Capt. Miles commanding; the second of D and F, Lieut. Fitch; the third of E and B, Capt. Buchanan; and the fourth of A and G, Capt. Brown.

Only one movement was executed—what is called "street riot order." A year ago yesterday the regiment was exercised in it on the streets, but the drill was not satisfactory on account of the interference of teams and the refusal of the city authorities to allow the use of ammunition. The divisions marched forward as if a mob was in front. As rioters break right and left through intersecting streets it is necessary to protect the flanks. To do this, when the first division is approaching an intersection the command is given, "Arms, post"; and, when the building line is reached, "Companies, right and left turn." This being the quickest change of direction from a front, and being done promptly and resolutely, resolves itself into a rush on the mob. While the first division is dividing and wheeling to the right and left to face the mob on the intersecting street, the second division marches straight on and halts just beyond the building line to keep back the crowd in front, while the rear division faces about and scatters the remnant in that direction. During a riot there would be sharpshooters in the square thus formed to cover the windows and roofs of houses and check shooting or throwing stones from above.

Going south yesterday the movement was made silently, and the men did very well considering their unfamiliarity with it. Coming back an improvement was apparent, and a sort of reality was given to it by the use of blank cartridges. The manner of firing at first indicated nervousness, but this was not so noticeable as the column continued to advance. As a conclusion the divisions were drawn up in line of battle, and there was more firing by file, by companies, and by battalion. The drill was creditable to the regiment, and the First will do excellent service in the streets in case of necessity. Opportunities, however, are needed for rifle practice, and Col. Knox is anxious to have a range established as soon as possible. Instead of 400, the regiment should have 800 on its rolls. Business-men should take more interest in the organization and help to put it in the best possible condition to cope with a mob, for there may be need of its services at no distant day.

THE BELIEVERS.

LIKE THE REST OF THE WORLD THEY FIND CAUSE FOR THANKS.

At the corner of North May and Fulton streets Thanksgiving services were begun yesterday at 10:30 a. m., in a church leased by a religious community calling themselves Believers. The services last four days, including next Sunday, and are held three times a day. A large number of members came from a distance to take part in them, some as far as Iowa and Nebraska. A substantial dinner was prepared in the basement of the church, and between 200 and 250 of these visitors were expected to sit down to dinner. They are provided with three meals each day for the time they remain here, and sleeping accommodation is found for them amongst the resident members. In these days of surpliced choirs and highly salaried church tenors and sopranos the primitive manner in which the Believers conduct their worship carries one back to the Pilgrim Fathers. They subscribe to no iron-bound confession of creed, but they accept no contributions from those who have not received their certificate of regeneration. No salaried minister monopolizes the duty of reminding them of their sins. Any one in the congregation whom the spirit or the flesh moves gets up and exhorts or prays, expounds or gives out a hymn, regardless of any routine. This is pure democracy in religion, and gives every man and woman a show. The services yesterday commenced with two long prayers by members, then a hymn was given out. A fastidious lover of harmony would, no doubt, have been disappointed in this part of the program. There being no choir and it being no one's special duty to lead the singing, a number of independent spirits take the opportunity apparently of indulging in musical compositions of their own, regardless of the tune which their neighbors are endeavoring to adhere to. The people sat throughout the entire program except that they stood up for one hymn. Several minutes of waiting and silence followed the conclusion of each hymn or exhortation before another member was moved to rise. The favorit mode of proceeding appeared to be by prayers, the length of which was at least adapted to teach the virtue of patience.

Sunday Mr. Baker delivers a lecture with the aid of a large oil-painting called a chart, on which, in spite of the teachings of Bob Ingersoll and Beecher, hell occupies a very prominent position.

A BLEAK THANKSGIVING.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S DISTRESSING DISCOVERY—A MISSING MOTHER AND A MISSING WARDROBE.

May Harris is a pink and white maiden, plump and pleasing, and 17 years old. Her morals are good, her manners are delicious, and her appetite unimpeachable, but all these failed to give her cause for thanksgiving yesterday. She had nothing to wear. Her mother, who is also plump and pleasing, and who wears her 40 years as jauntily as she does the blue feathers in her hat, had, so the story goes, fallen a victim to the bay-rummed ringlets of a young man "formerly connected with the stage." This young man being romantically inclined and Mrs. Harris being maturely sentimental, it is said an elopement was planned. Wednesday night she fled from the house and met her youthful lover. Under cover of darkness the couple mounted a street-car and were driven rapidly away—beyond reach of pursuit. When May awoke in the morning a tear-stained note told her the story. But it didn't tell it all. Mrs. Harris had forgotten to mention the fact that, in the excitement which a woman of 40 naturally feel in eloping with a young man connected formerly with the stage, she had taken all May's clothes as well as her own.

It is hard to lose a mother in this way, but it is not to be compared to the loss of a plush dolman. Home without a mother is bleak enough, but what is home without a pink silk gown with four rows of ruffles! May went through her rifled wardrobe in tears. One pair of silk stockings, two pairs of open-work stockings—gone. One black jersey, and a buff-colored skirt with black braid—gone. A darling of a hat with a conservatory of artificial flowers on top and pink ribbons around it—gone. A white gown with pink roses printed on it alone was left. May wore this when she visited Justice Meech. She did not know exactly what she wanted to do, but the Justice suggested a writ of replevin and a constable, and May went away in smiles and the pink-dotted gown.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Thanksgiving-Day was passed in much the usual way. Little business was done. Union services were held by the churches in the several localities of the village. Owing to the mildness of the weather out-of-door recreations were much in vogue. A lawn-tennis tournament was played on the grounds of James Morgan, Hyde Park. The Kenwood Equestrian Club turned out in full force in the morning, about twenty-five members putting in an appearance, and enjoyed a ride through the parks and boulevards. A number of the local shooters held a sweepstakes blackbird contest at Madison Park. A number of Chicago and Hyde Park shooters passed the day in sweepstakes shooting at Kleinman Park, Grand Crossing, and the Riverdale Gun Club held a medal and sweepstakes contest at Kensington. C. P. Root won the club clay-pigeon badge, breaking seventeen out of twenty birds.

The formal recognition and reception into communion of the South Park Congregationalist Church, recently organized, will take place Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Rosalie Music-Hall. A council of twenty delegates, pastors, and laymen from the city and county will be present. In the evening at 7:30 there will be services, at which the Rev. F. A. Noble will deliver the sermon, Prof. S. Ives Curtiss propound the covenant, the Rev. J. C. Armstrong deliver the prayer, recognition, and consecration, the Rev. E. F. Williams extend the right hand of fellowship, and the Rev. Arthur Little address the church. The music will be rendered by a choir of twenty-five voices from the Grand Crossing Episcopal and Methodist churches.

JEFFERSON.

The congregations of the Northwest Methodist, Trinity Reformed Episcopal, Humboldt Baptist, and Grace Congregational Churches, Jefferson, united in a Thanksgiving service at Grace Church. There was a good attendance, and the Rev. C. L. Logan of the Methodist Church delivered the sermon.

Some time ago the village took advantage of the statute and created the office of Police Magistrate, with the understanding that all the village officers would bring their suits before such magistrate. Of late comment has arisen because Dr. A. W. Hagenbach, the village health officer, had secured a number of warrants against householders for maintaining nuisances, from a county justice and turned them over to a county constable for service. A mass-meeting of citizens will be held next week to discuss this and other matters pertaining to the village government.

Thanksgiving evening the "Ha-Ha" Club gave a ball at Toft's Hall. Court Maplewood, No. 71, I. O. F., gave a supper and dance at Engine Hall No. 1 the same evening. The women of the Pacific Congregational Church gave an old-fashioned New England supper in the church parlors last evening. Full New England costumes were worn.

LAWNDALE.

The Committee on Transportation of the Lawndale Improvement Club invite such residents of suburbs on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway as live west of Lawndale to meet with it Monday evening, Nov. 30, at Tibbott's Hall in Lawndale, Chicago, to consider the subject of suburban fares and transportation facilities. The club announces the complete success of the complaint filed at its instance before the Railroad Commission of the State against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway for charging an illegal rate for single tickets. The new rate will take effect Dec. 1, and may be ascertained by multiplying the actual distance by three. When the fraction of a cent is one-half or more it is reckoned as one cent, and a fraction of less is not counted. This will make a difference of from three to six cents between the new and old single fare for all stations.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held a special meeting Wednesday evening. The amount due Thomas Kelley, contractor on the Lincoln avenue macadam contract, was $19,000. An ordinance was passed for a street railway on Evanston, Graceland, and Ashland avenues. It provides that the tracks shall be laid on Graceland avenue to the High School before June 1, 1886, and on Ashland avenue to Sulze street within one year from the time the sewer is constructed in the street. Permission was granted to John W. Hills to erect and maintain a telephone line on Argyle street from Clark street to Sheffield avenue.

A union Thanksgiving service was held yesterday at the Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Garrett Snyder.

A LEAN FOWL.

The Anarchists Complain that Their Thanksgiving Turkey Was Not Fat.

Their Leaders Advise Them to Confiscate the Rich Man's Birds; Champagne Also.

Picking Flaws in the President's Proclamation and Calling for a New Deal.

A large red flag stuck upon a pile of flour-barrels at the corner of Market and Washington streets yesterday afternoon waved over about 300 men who had responded to a call upon "Chicago workingmen, tramps, and all others who are despoiled and disfranchised," to attend Thanksgiving services and learn "how turkeys and other nice things may be procured." One of the "Committee of the Grateful," A. R. Parsons, called the meeting to order, and managed to maintain his footing on the barrels pretty well during a speech. The recipe for procuring turkeys that he proposed was very simple—viz.: to take them from those who had them. No prescription for roasting them was added, unless this was to be done by the fire of the buildings that would incidentally be destroyed and burned. Mr. Parsons told the people they had no reason to be thankful. He told them they were miserable, and they believed him. He fully appreciated that it was misery to stand on an open square exposed to the cold winds and shiver, and not to have even the exercise of speaking and shouting that the speaker had—and that kept him comfortable as far as heat was concerned. The crowd agreed with him, and when he spoke of the rich men who, on such a day, sat in their mansions and palaces on the avenues in ease and comfort, eating turkey and drinking champagne, they gave a fierce yell, indicating applause and envy, and intended, at the same time, to warm up their half-frozen lungs and hands. And those mansions, the speaker said, were built by the labor of his audience, the the tears of defenseless women, and the lives of innocent children. The meeting had been called to give expression to their thanks in their own way and in contradistinction to the manner in which thanks would be returned by those who had something to be thankful for. The meeting, he claimed, represented the working classes of the country. "What have the workingmen to be thankful for? For the hard times that prevail, for the charity under the name of morality and humanity, for the pauper wages. Are they to be thankful for two hours' pay for twelve hours' work, for the enforced idleness of thousands of capable and industrious men?" The glorious Government under the Stars and Stripes was ready not only to arrest and imprison but to shoot and hang them if they refused to be thankful for the degradation heaped upon them.

SOME FIGURES.

"In this city there are 2,282 manufacturing establishments," the speaker said, "in which there are employed about 15,725 wage-workers. The product of these establishments last year had a value of about $292,230,000, the wages paid amounted to $48,382,000. The average value produced by each laborer was $2,765, the wages paid him $457. On each laborer, therefore, a profit of $2,308 was made. Now we can see where the turkeys and champagne are and where they come from. Is there any difference between this city and the country in general? The average product of the 3,000,000 working people employed in manufacturing establishments was $4,000, of which they were paid in wages only $306, the rest going to the manufacturer as his profit." The speaker concluded with an appeal to armed violence, and predicted that if the present state of affairs was not changed pretty soon a revolution would come that would far surpass in magnitude that which deluged France in 1789. He was followed by Mrs. Parsons and August Spies in a similar vein. A plea was entered for the eight-hour movement and organization recommended to attain the proposed end.

ALLEGED SENSE.

What the meeting called its sense was embodied in the following resolutions introduced by William Holmes:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has issued his annual proclamation calling upon the people as a whole to give thanks for prosperity of which but few of them have a share, and reiterating the lies so often repeated about the well-being of the Nation, and

WHEREAS, The existence of a vast army of homeless wanderers, scarcity of employment, business depression, and the poverty and wretchedness of a large majority of the people, give the lie to the statement that abundant prosperity prevails. No Nation can be prosperous and contented where, in the banquet of life a small number monopolizes the general product, while the many are denied a place at nature's table; therefore,

Resolved, By this mass-meeting of all classes of citizens that we enter our vigorous protest against the above-named proclamation at this time; that it is a lie, a stupid, hollow mockery, a sop thrown out by the ruling classes to tickle the palates of their ignorant dupes and slaves that they may with greater security continue to rob them.

We reiterate the statement that only when the people shall have come to their own, when land and the natural resources of the earth shall have become free, when liberty shall have become a practical reality, and when the beast of private prosperity shall have ceased to sap the energies of the people, when poverty and the fear of want shall have been abolished from the face of the earth—then, and not till then, shall we have cause, as a people, to give thanks for our abundant prosperity.

A REMINISCENCE OF '48.

THE TICKET VOTED IN THAT YEAR—THE EXCLUSION OF NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Below is a copy of a ticket voted in this county in March, 1848, at the election for the adoption of the second Constitution of the State. It is a curious relic of past political history:

UNION TICKET.

Against New Constitution.

Against Article Prohibiting Banks.

..............Exclusion of Negroes and Mulattoes.

No Right of Suffrage or Office to Negroes or Mulattoes.

For Laws Excluding Negroes and Mulattoes from Coming to and Voting in this State.

Against Congressional Apportionment.

AS WAS EXPECTED.

WHY DOESN'T POSTMASTER JUDD HIRE CLERKS WHO CAN READ?

TOLONO, Ill., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—A Tolono merchant who recently bought a bill of goods in Chicago failed to receive his invoice, which had been mailed him in a plainly-addressed envelope. Writing to the Chicago house about it, he received the following reply, the invoice having been returned to the sender in the meantime:

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—*Dear Sir:* This letter was plainly addressed Tolono. It has been to Peotone and back. The green hands who are now trying to run the post-offices are responsible for this and not me. There are a good many such mistakes made nowadays. You must charge it up to the mugwumps. Yours truly, ———.

Such mistakes are becoming so frequent as to seriously interfere with the business of the country.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

TOBACCO-SPITTING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you not give a word of merited rebuke to those persons—we cannot call them gentlemen, although some of them ride in their carriages and reside on our avenues and boulevards—who enter elegant down-town stores and spit tobacco-juice in the hot-air registers instead of the conveniently-placed cuspidors? Their filthy expectorations become dried and the foul particles rise to enter the lungs of other customers—ladies, delicate and fastidious, and gentlemen who, unlike the perpetrators of this foulness, are refined and cleanly. It is possible that some real gentleman has done this at times merely from thoughtlessness. If so, a word from you will remove him from a class of nuisances. A long-suffering and long-silent SALESMAN.

BOSTON BUBBLES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Thomas Flatley, the first Secretary of the Irish National League of America, was today appointed Deputy Collector of Customs by Collector Saltonstall.

The valuation of the State as reported by the Assessors shows a net increase of $25,489,365, all in real estate, over that of last year.

LOOKING INTO THINGS.

MATTERS TO BE MADE LIVELY FOR EX-POSTMASTERS IN MICHIGAN WHO HAVE BEEN MAKING MONEY ON THE OUTSIDE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The criminal prosecutions of ex-Postmasters Saylor and Gage of East Saginaw in the United States Court here inaugurates an extensive policy of detection, prosecution, and reform which is now being carried on throughout this State by a force of special Government agents and detectives. It has been common in many cases for Postmasters to have perquisits outside of their salaries. They would rent rooms, offices, and stores in the buildings which the Government paid for, and in the aggregate this made a very liberal source of revenue. The practice has been traced back before the Republican lease of power, so that the Democrats are jointly responsible for the abuses. In the case against ex-Postmaster Saylor, of East Saginaw, C. W. Wisner states that the offense which is charged against Saylor has been in vogue for a great many years, and was generally regarded as proper. Although a Democrat himself, Mr. Wisner claims that the present extensive policy of prosecutions which is being inaugurated is only a ruse in order to make party capital. With some facetiousness he added: "It's pretty hard that these extras are going to be cut off just as we Democrats get into power. We've always been taxed heavily for campaign expenses, and now we won't have any of the perquisits with which to pay the assessments." Within the last ten days three Government inspectors have visited Detroit, examined the condition of affairs in the post-office, and found them highly satisfactory. Postmaster Codd has never let any candy or newspaper privileges except to a blind man, who was given room gratis at the request of the Association of Charities. One inspector was engaged in ferreting out an old case. A prominent ex-Postmaster, now deceased, of an interior city, is said to have received from the Government much more money in the shape of rent than he actually paid out. His landlord went into bankruptcy, and the bankrupt's books fell into the hands of the assignee in bankruptcy at Detroit. These official books and documents were stored in the attic of the post-office. The inspector overhauled the volumes and found the rent accounts of the ex-Postmaster. The result of the search was kept secret and sent on to Washington. Assistant District-Attorney Finney says that all the evidence against Messrs. Saylor and Gage was forwarded from Washington. It was in full detail, and indicated careful search on the part of the Government authorities. Most of the officers who are scouring Michigan have headquarters at Chicago, but are acting under general orders from Washington. Your correspondent knows whereof he speaks when he says that a number of Postmasters and ex-Postmasters in this State have cause to tremble. They have been engaged for years in practices now for the first time declared to be fraudulent, and may expect to be hauled up any day. The Democrats would be glad to see this done if it were not that it means cutting them out of all perquisits of office, without which most of them would never have sought the places they fill.

RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO & ATLANTIC TO SECURE A NEW OUTLET VIA THE CHICAGO & MARION LINE.

A dispatch from Pittsburg states that General Manager Negley of that city has been in consultation with President Jewett of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad on business relating to the construction of the Pittsburg, Marion & Chicago Railroad, incorporated at Columbus, O., a few days ago. It states further that engineers will be put to work on the line at once, and that by spring the line will probably be ready for location. The proposed line is not by any means a new project. Several years ago, or when the Chicago & Atlantic was being built, the scheme was agitated and several routes were surveyed, but each was abandoned for the time. The Chicago & Marion lies almost on a straight line connecting Chicago with Pittsburg, and, if continued, would give the shortest route between those two cities. The proposed line would run between the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and the Pan-Handle Roads and be considerably shorter than either.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO OUTLET TO NEW YORK.

The Philadelphia *Press* does not seem to take much stock in the Baltimore & Ohio's new line to New York across Staten Island. In commenting upon the scheme it says: "A terminal where nothing terminates is more ornamental than useful, and the Baltimore people have a difficult portion of their task still to accomplish in getting across New Jersey and Staten Island Sound to their purchase of yesterday. The people of that State will interpose every possible obstacle in the way of the new line, now that its docks, wharves, and depots, with their attendant business and population, are to be located in another State, and a large area of New Jersey shore front, which it was hoped the road would employ, will have to await development in some other way. The most salient point, and the one against which the chief attack will be made, is the damage to commerce resulting from bridging a navigable waterway of the importance of that which separates Staten Island and New Jersey. To the intrinsic validity of this argument will be added the triangular complications arising from the jurisdiction of various degrees that New York, New Jersey, and the National Government assert over this waterway, and it is altogether probable that a contest may be prolonged for several years before the new road can effect a satisfactory union with its terminus. The fact that the New Jersey Central Railroad seems to be left out in the cold by the new arrangement will not aid the progress of the Baltimore & Ohio unless the Central people have lost their ancient grip upon public sentiment and the Legislature in New Jersey, especially as it is more than likely that, for this occasion, the redoubtable Pennsylvania Railroad element in New Jersey public life will join hands with the Central in placing obstructions on the track of the new trunk line."

NEW WISCONSIN ROADS.

From all appearances Wisconsin is to have a bigger boom in railroad building during the coming year than it has experienced for many years. The new roads and extensions to be constructed during 1886, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Milwaukee & Northwestern—Extension north through Michigan to connect with the Ontonagon & Brule River, 110 miles, and also from Forest Junction to Sturgeon Bay, 60 miles.

Dalrymple Road—North from Bayfield to the Indian Reservation, 6 miles, then southwest to Stillwater, 130 miles.

Merrill & Abbotsford—From Abbotsford northeast to Merrill, 40 miles.

Milwaukee, Peoria & Western—From Milwaukee southwest to Delavan, 40 miles.

Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic—Extension, 100 miles.

Marshfield Road (known as Hile's Route)—From Neillsville to Marshfield, 20 miles.

Minneapolis & St. Louis—From St. Croix Falls to Superior City, 100 miles.

Wisconsin Central—From Waukesha to Milwaukee, 20 miles.

Menomonee Falls & Western—14 miles.

This makes a total of about 650 miles, which will probably be increased by the extensions of the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul lines to nearly 1,000 miles.

A FIGHT FOR A RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 26.—It is stated that Senator James G. Fair and James C. Flood are each endeavoring to obtain control of the South Pacific Coast Railroad, in which each owns stock; that Senator Fair offered Flood a bonus of $50,000 to name a figure at which he would buy or sell. This neither of them is willing to do. A report in connection with the matter is that the Wabash Railroad is desirous of securing the South Pacific Coast Railroad as an outlet on the Pacific Coast, and that this company has an agent here for that purpose. Senator Fair, after buying the Telegraph Avenue and San Pablo Avenue street-car lines in Oakland, proposed to incorporate them among the property of the narrow-gage railroad on condition that stock to the amount paid by him as a purchase price was given him. Flood was unwilling to assent to this as by that means Fair would acquire enough shares to control the company.

NOTES.

The branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad between St. Joseph and Winston, forty miles east of St. Joseph, will be completed and ready for the running of trains by Dec. 15. At Winston the new line connects with the Rock Island's branch that runs through to Trenton. It is the intention to run through trains from St. Joseph to Chicago via Trenton.

The business of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad continues to show great improvement over last year. The company is hauling north from Clay County, Indiana, 100 to 125 car-loads of coal per day. There is a large movement of live stock paying local rates, and its lumber traffic in four months past amounted to 4,597 cars, an increase over last year of 1,363 cars.

The New York *Sun* says: "It would be nothing surprising to learn some day that, instead of Mr. Vanderbilt controlling New York Central and its Western outlets, the control of these companies is in the hands of English capitalists, and that Mr. Vanderbilt and his agents have simply to do what the Englishmen order them to. If this be so, and the fact became known among our Irish legislators, we might have a very lively time in Albany, as well as in Washington, regarding railroad legislation."

DOWNS WILL NOT DOWN.

HE HIRES MECHANICS' HALL TO PREACH IN AND ANNOUNCES A BAPTISM FOR NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Like Banquo's ghost, Parson Downs will not down. Turned out of his own church, he goes to Music-Hall, which accommodates 3,000 people, and fills it like a sardine-box. He now goes to the Mechanics' Hall, which will accommodate about 10,000. He preached to about 2,500 people there tonight, and announced that by next Sunday night a baptistry would be constructed in the hall and that he would then baptize those five new members who were refused admission to the church at the meeting last Tuesday night. This means an audience of about 3,000 people.

NOTICE.

Any one desiring photographs finished for the holidays at "*Steffens' Studio*" must call *this week*. No orders can be accepted after Dec. 1. Respectfully, M. J. STEFFENS, 2249 Cottage Grove avenue.

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Stevens, leading photographer, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—HARTWELL—Nov. 24, at St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. Oliver Booth, Gen. William Sooy Smith of Chicago and Miss Josephine Hartwell of St. Catharines, Ont.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

CHAPIN—Nov. 24, at her residence, No. 201 Ashland-av., in the 60th year of her age, Caroline E., wife of Newton Chapin and mother of W. N. and C. O. Chapin, all of this city.

Funeral from late residence at 2 p. m. today.

☞ Springfield, Worcester, and Boston (Mass.), and Denver (Colo.) papers please copy.

FINN—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Mulhall, 362 Austin-av., Mrs. Ellen Finn, beloved wife of William Finn.

Funeral from the above number Saturday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, by carriages to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

McHUGH—Nellie, beloved daughter of the late Patrick and Catherine McHugh, aged 15 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Patrick Kelly, No. 227 North Halsted-st., Friday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

PATERSON—Nov. 26, Jeannie Paterson, beloved wife of James Paterson, at her residence, No. 471 West Harrison-st.

Funeral notice later.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

POWELL—In this city, Nov. 25, Alvin Mead, son of Rachel and Elias D. Powell, aged 10 years and 6 months.

Funeral from No. 215 South Morgan-st. Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

QUIRK—Nov. 25, Thomas Quirk, aged 38 years, at his brother's residence, 467 Park-av.

Funeral Saturday, Nov. 28, at 10 a. m., to St. Malachy's Church, where high mass will be celebrated; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

STEARNS—Mrs. Anna B. Stearns, wife of Frank Stearns, Nov. 25.

Funeral Nov. 27 from 12 South Ann-st. to Graceland.

WHITE—At 342 West Harrison-st., Nov. 25, Louisa White, aged 28 years 9 months and 20 days.

Funeral from her sister's residence Friday, Nov. 27.

☞ Brooklyn and Whitestone (Long Island, N. Y.) papers please copy.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

Cloaks and Wraps.

We announce a

Grand Bargain Sale

OF

Plush Cloaks,

Frieze, Brocade, and Plush Wraps,

AND

Cloth Newmarkets.

These Garments have been purchased at greatly reduced prices, for

This Special Sale,

And are actual bargains.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Today and Tomorrow,

OUR

Grand Opening

OF

Holiday Goods.

All other departments will make an extra display for these two days, making this the most attractive exhibit of Holiday and General Dry Goods ever seen in the West.

We extend our patrons an invitation to inspect our wares.

Opening Bargains

As advertised yesterday in

Art Wares, Handkerchiefs, and Umbrellas.

We direct particular attention to our

NEW ART ROOM.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BABES,



Reduced fac-simile of bottle. Wrapper printed in red and black.

CHILDREN, WOMEN and DELICATE PERSONS. Relished by every one. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is an agreeable substitute for CASTOR OIL, SENNA, BABY SYRUPS, DROPS, &c., FOR CHILDREN, AND PILLS, MINERAL WATERS, APERIENTS, AND OTHER PHYSICS for ADULTS. Containing no mineral or other injurious ingredient, it is entirely harmless for infants and children of all ages, and is equally effective for grown persons. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is NATURE'S GREAT SYSTEM REGULATOR & CLEANSER. DOSE SMALL. ACTION PROMPT. EFFECT COMFORTING.

FORMULA GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

For Constipation, Bile, Hemorrhoids, Cerebral Congestion, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sallow or Bad Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach & Bowel ailments generally, it is unequaled.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

25 AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

Ask for Liquid Tropic-Fruit Laxative. Price 25 cts.; 5 bottles, express paid, $1. Lozenge form, 25 and 50 cts. per box. Liquid best and cheapest. Sold by druggists. Depot, 9 Dey Street, New York.



WEAK, NERVOUS INVALIDS, and others Seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for "The Electric Review," a large illustrated journal, published for free distribution.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic nervous, exhausting and painful diseases. Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. Address for free copy The Electric Review, 1164 Broadway, New York.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

FIRESALE,

BY ORDER

UNDERWRITERS,

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 10 o'clock a. m.,

3,900 Dozen

Overalls, Jumpers, Pants,

Comprising the entire

SALVAGE

OF

Messrs. Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Stock

Taken from the Late Fire in the Farwell Buildings.

Full particulars later.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,

Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning, at 10 o'clock,

OUR REGULAR FURNITURE SALE

A BIG LINE OF

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Folding Beds, Stoves, and General Household Goods.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WASH EMBROIDERY SILK.

Experts in Art Embroidery prefer the celebrated

Eureka Filo Floss

AND

Eureka Wash Etching,

Because of the permanency of the dye and superior lustre.

May be obtained of the following houses: Chas. Gossage & Co., C. W. & E. Pardridge, Sea & Co., E. J. Lehmann.

At wholesale only:

G. H. FOSTER & CO., 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

CRANBERRIES.

Consignments now arriving direct from Cape Cod. We have exclusive sale of the famous Plimpton brand, the largest and finest grown. Trade supplied in large or small lots at low prices.

MERRILL & ELDREDGE, Commission Merchants, 126 South Water-st.

GLOVES | LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES. Wedding and Reception Gloves a specialty. ☞ PALAIS ROYAL, 141 State-st., Chicago. Price list mailed free.

CANDY | Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

SHAYNE'S | FURS are BEST and CHEAPEST. Alaska Seal Garments retailed at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. 141 State-st.

25c Box | KRANZ'S CANDIES. Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 78 State-st.

VOLUME ... GLOV... 150 doz. 4-butto... Kid Gloves, b... known brand... None genuine u... as ab... The regular ... Glove is $1.75 ... not a "JOB." ... just arrived ... "Ems," and may ... shades of Brow... as well as Black... is warranted an... hand. PRICE A... 174 & 176 St... 85c pe... Only Three Pairs Sold...

UNEQUALED VA... MEN... Glov... Hosie... UNDER... Handl... Shir... Colla... Cuffs, ... CAN BE SE... WILSON ... 113 & 115 S...

Receiver's ... Notice is hereby given that, ... entered the 16th day of Nov... case general No. 53,336 of the ... Section Manufacturing Comp... ner and the cross-bill of E... Kelly Scroll Section Manuf... others, by the Circuit Court of ... Illinois, wherein said cause is ... tenth (10th) day of December ... of 11 o'clock in the forenoon ... premises now occupied by the ... Section Manufacturing Comp... Fifth avenue, in the City of ... nois, sell at public auction ... for cash all the goods, chattel... material and stock on hand, ... accounts, choses in action, ... of every kind and nature now ... to the said The Kelly Scroll ... Company, and all its right, tit... and thereto. Such sale is ... ject to the approval of sai... five hundred dollars ($500.00) ... deposited with such bid, the ... case of non-fulfillment of s... sale has been approved by th... For further particulars i... HART on the premises, No. ... undersigned at No. 89 Madiso... ROS... Receiver of The Kelly Scroll ... Company. Dated Chicago, November ...

The Tobe... Furni... State and A... Furniture, ... Wood Mant... Tiles, Etc. ... TO R... IN TH... TRIBUNE ... A FRONT OFFICE W... Room 1... FOR R... Store and basement, ... given now. JAS. ... 40 Dea...

To Rent—Off... HOME INSURAN... Corner of La Salle and Ad... class office building in the ... proof. Inspection invited. ...

Notice to Salo... The third and last inst... license, $208.33, become ... December 1st. Payment can be made ... after November 27th. WILLIAM ... City Collector's Office, City ...